EROY & CO. ly 10, at 9:30 a. m., Carpets, General Merelloy & Co., Auct'rs.

SALE STOCK R PARK, le, at 2 p. m. ler," the sire of "Rod Loomis, Kankakee, Ill. I good approved note, in when due, 10 per per cent off for cash.

CLAPP. SHOES

10 o'clock, at 83 and 80 DDIN & CLAPP, Auct'a NT & CO.,

desired a county

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

Southward from the

Danube Slow but

Sure.

egic Point for Fu-

ture Operations.

pears at the Mouth of

the Danube.

sian Advance in the Do-

brudscha.

Another Turkish Monitor Falls

into the Hands of the

Russians.

The Bombardment of Eupatoria Commenced by

the Turks.

Latest Reports as to the Situation in Asia Minor.

A New Campaign to Be Inaugurated by the Russians.

Constantinople the Scene of Anarchy and Lawlessness.

A Sensational Slicing Process Attrib-

uted to England, Germany,

and Russia.

Large Turkish Fleet Ap-

VOLUME XXXII.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Comp'y UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000 CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Safe, Reliable, and Low Rates.

Citizens of Chicago and the North-west are urged to investigate the advantages offered by this Company and its special claims to their pa-

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., 157-163 LaSalle-st. FINANCIAL

To those seeking a safe and profitable investment if the manufacture and sale of an article which affords very large profit and is a perfect monopoly, will find to their interest to call at No. 55 LaSalie-st., city, To those desiring to engage in a legitimate business which is safe, profitable, not hazardous, and a monop oly, an interview is solicited.

A proposition will not be gniertained from my othe than reliable, sound, and good business parties of obaracter and standing.

7 Per Cent.

7 Per Cent.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. s money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Pro-lon, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, its selling Exchange on all countries

RETORT GAS STOVE. Testing the Oil Stoves. The Chicago Underwriters' Association met this atternoon to witness some interesting experiments made on the control of the co

By using the RETORT GAS STOVES you avoid all the dangers of oil and secure cleanliness, economy, and PERFECT SAFETY. They will not explode.

Chicago Office, 110 Dearborn-st. EDUCATIONAL.

ADANS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Managers WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL.D., Master.

This school is designed to give the best and most horough preparation for college. The past year there iave been ien ieachers, all of ability and experience, mod one hunored and fifty pupils.
There is a preparatory class in English studies and reach for boys from ten to fourteen years of acc.
The Academy boarding house is under the emitre harge of the resident teachers, and boys receive carelife catalogues and circulars address the Master.

HOWLAND SCHOOL, For Advanced Education of Young Women, at UNION SPRINGS on Cayuga Lake, Central UNION SPRINGS N. Y. 14th year-1876-7. Especially attractive as a homelike institution. Prepara-

ory and collegiate departments. Send for circular.

Fresident—HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., A. M.
Vice-President—M. ANNA WYTHE. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Fhilad'a, Scient Ladics and Missos. Reopens Thursday, Scient, Ladin, English, and French anum, \$400. French is the language of the fa anum, \$400. French is the Junguage of the factors of the f WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY, Mt. Holyoke Plan. The twenty third year will com-mence Sept. S. 1877. Board, Tuitton, Fuel, and Lights, \$170 per annin. Send for Catalogue to HELEN PEABODY, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, CORCESTER, MASS., Chartes its graduates for commanding positions in months and scientific pursuits. Twenty-second year plus Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the hading of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morella.

Morth 48. SVERY WEDNESDAY.

LA RENT, LACHESNEZ... Wed., July 11, 6 a. m.
LLI-DE PARIS, DUEAND., Wed., July 18, 11 a. m.
BRI JULY 25, 6 s. m.
BRI JULY 25, 6 s. m.
BRICK OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine):
O MAYRE—181 Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$35;
IT Cabin. \$35. hird Cabin, \$35. Sicerage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensila TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station Ingunet:
Inst Cabin, \$65 to \$100, according to accommoda
it Second Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$35; Steerage,
Including everything as above,
cturn tickets, at very reduced rates, available
outh England or France.
Icamers marked thus \* do not carry steerage passenicamers marked thus \* do not carry steerage passen-

Great Western Steamship Line. 

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Satz, by from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-at. Hoboker states of passage—From New York to Southampton Satz of passage—From New York to Southampton Condon, flavre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$40; gold; steerage, \$30 currency of Froigh College of Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ADVERTISING. CA. COOK & CO., Abretisg Agnis Cor. Dearborn & Wash'n Sis., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS. THE DAVIS PATENT "BREAD CUTTER" Cate uniform slices to any desired thickness. Sells at sight. Price within reach of all. A good Agent manded in every city and town. Sample sent on steeping of all.

MERWIN CHURCH, 280 WABASH-AV., Sole Agent for the Northwest. "ART DELINEAL."

CHEAP LOTS.

# COUNTRY LIFE

And yet Almost in Sight of the City.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! If you buy Two Lots, and will build im-mediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains

between Chicago and La Grange. MY LOTS AT

**\$100.** 

\$15 down and \$5 monthly. This makes it cost you, after your first payment, only 17 cents a day. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economise just a little more, so you can by-and-by have A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN. EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and at 3 and 4 o'clock in the

LA GRANGE Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapidly; churches, stolools, stores, etc., etc. 10-CENT TRAINS Aiready on, and 5-cent trains will probably

COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR

Special evening trains during an usement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying. It is the CHEAPEST PROPERTY in the market, and

100 Lots at South Chicago 250

200 Lots at Desplaines - 200 40 Lots at Park Ridge - 300

400 Lots at Lake Side - - 100

300 Lots at Glencoe - - - 100

600 Lots at La Grange - 100

800 Lots at Thornton - - 100

,600 Lots at Homewood - 100

2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal., 100

Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN,

142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FURNITURE.

Furniture Co.

Closing-Out Sale

At Lower Prices than Before.

Purchasers anxious to make

their money go as far as pos-

sible should not fail to im-

prove this rare opportunity.

State and Adams-sts.

MUSICAL.

Chickering

Thright Pianos.

Time Payments!

Reed's

Temple of Music,

92 Van Buren Street,

Chicago.

BEFRIGERATORS.

Cheap at 43 State-st.

"THE IOEBERG" requires only half the usual quantity of ice. Large and small sizes at just one-half former prices. Every one warranted. Call and see them.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRAIDS Plain. Gold and Nicke trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the understand as T. W. Eaton & Co. was this day dissived by mutual consent. T. W. Eaton assumes a soired by mutual consent. T. W. Eaton assumes as the liabilities and is to collect the assets of the late first the liabilities. M. BROOKS.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

Low Prices!

ING IUNGY

I Will Assist Parties to Build

I ALSO HAVE 40 Lots at Hyde Park - \$600 The British Mediterranean Fleet to Be 100 Lots at Evanston - - 500 Further Strengthened.

> THE SITUATION. IN EUROPE. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 10.-With the capture of Tirnova the Russians gained a most important position, being thus put in ossession of the approach to the Schipka Pass. Military authorities here think that the Grand Duke's force will BAPIDLY ADVANCE

through the pass to Adrianople, thus theatening Constantinople in front and Shumla in the rear. The army in the Dobrudscha is constantly

receiving reinforcements, and all are tending towards Silistria, where the Fourteenth Corps has already arrived. IN ASIA

Turgurasoff contrived to escape to Bayazid, and the Russian army in Armenia was thus SAVED FROM GREAT DISASTER. A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that Mr. Layard intimated to the

Porte that England is not satisfied with the Will continue their great explanations of Russia and has sent a fleet to Besika Bay, and h going to send troops to Egypt, in order to

take the necessary steps if the Russian should cross the Balkans. FROM OTHER SOURCES. To the Western Associated Press.

Vienna, July 10.—Accounts from Russia acknowledge that the campaign in Asia is consid-

red a complete failure, and will have to be re In Europe there is no doubt that the Turks have given up defense of the line of the Juntra.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE INVADERS.
SHUMLA, July 10.—The Russians have ad vanced as far as Manaiter, about twenty-five miles sonthwest of Rustchuk. A battle is believed to be imminent.

VILLAGES BURNED.

Russian detachments are marching upon Selva and Plevna, which are unfortified, and have burned four villages between these points

RUSSING.

The bombardment of Rutschuk from Slobosia has ceased for four days. It is believed the Russians will endeavor to take siege-guns across the Danube at Sistova for the siege of Rutschuk. CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE.

Turgish accounts charge the Russians with ruthless devastation in Bulgaria, and with mur-ders and outrages against the Mussulmans. The Russians make similar charges against the Turks with reference to the Bulgarian Christains. GONE TO THE FRONT.

BUCHAREST, July 10.—The Prince and Princess

of Roumania left here this morning for the headquarters of the Roumanian army at Kra-The Turkish monitor ashore at the mouth of

the Danube remains firmly fixed. Her crew have been taken off, and she is now in possession of two Russian vessels.
REINFORCEMENTS WANTED. REINFORCEMENTS WANTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Abdul Kerim

Pasha has asked for 60,000 more men. It is

probable that both he and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha
will be superseded by Suleiman and Mehemet

Ali Pasha respectively.

WILL ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE. LONDON, July 10.—A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a council of Ministers decided that the Roumanian army shall assume the offensive. It is reported that Gen. Cernat, Minister of War, will take a command in the

Paris, July 10.—Intelligence has been re-ceived that twenty Turkish steamers have ar-rive at the mouths of the Danube to hamper the communication with the troops in the dscha, and to prevent them from advance

ing.

The Russian Governor of Tultcha has laid down torpedoes in the estuary.

UNOPPOSED.

The correspondent who accompanied the Russians to Biela says their entry was unopposed.

COMMISSARY FRAUDS.

The St. Petersburg Golds announces that

frauds have been discovered in the Commissary Department of the Danibe army to the amount of 200,000 rubles. TOWARD THE BALKANS

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

VIENNA. July 10.—The Tageblatt publishes shocking accounts of streeties committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks after the regulars had evacuated the Dobrudscha. At Koresti every Christian house was pillaged, and many persons wounded, including some clergymen. At another place the Mayor of a German colony, named Balzer, was killed before the eyes of his wife and child. Several other German Protestants were killed. Russian Progress Several other Germap Protestants were killed, and the murderers' sacked a Protestant church. Three colonies are entirely deserted. Tirnova an Important Strat-

ASIA MINOR.

Enzeroum, July 10.—The Russians have re-tired from the neighborhood of Kars, and are marching towards Alexandropol, without fight-ing. Moukhtar Pasha has entered Kars. DRIVEN ACROSS THE BORDER.

ERZEROUM, July 10.—It is officially announced

that the Russian left wing has been driven across the Russian frontier, pursued by Ismail Pasha. Its Object Being to Check the Rus-MOURETAR'S ARMY. A deputation of citizens of Kars visited

Moukhtar Pasha. Enzenoum, July 10.—Monkhtar Pasha has effected a junction with a portion of the garri-

The Russians continue to retreat on Kuruk Ismail Pashs is at Monssoum, three miles rom the frontier. Gen. Tergukassoff occupies a position on the

on of Kars at Tschivilikoya, three miles from

VILLAGE PILLAGE. VIENNA, July 10.—A special from Asia states that in the Ardamudsch district, June 28, the

Russians pillaged eleven villages and killed fifty people, on pretext that they had fought

been arrived at between Russia, Germany, and England, and that each nation is to have its share of the spoils of the "Sick Man." France cannot object, as she fears Germany, and Austria is now crippled, as she dares not fight with-out Great Britain at her back. It is understood that Russia will be satisfied with Armenia and that Russia will be satisfied with Armenia and the independence of the principalities on the Danube. England is to receive Egypt and Cyprus. Crete is to be handed over to Greece. Germany's share of the spoils is supposed to be the Baltic provinces of Russis. Others apprehend that Germany will be allowed to further dismember Austria, adding the 8,000,000 Germans to the rule of Raiser Wilhelm. The open revolt in the streets of Constantinople is due to a knowledge on the part of the Turks that they have been betrayed. The Turks are especially angry against the English, who they say deluded them into war, and then deserted them. The prediction is made here that the war will be over before a month's time,—temporarily, at least,—until Germany gets ready to claim her share by the agreement between the three Powers. agreement between the three Powers.

GENERAL.

LONDON, July 10.—The British Government has informed the Porte that the blockade of the Black Sea is not binding, being ineffective. SERVIA.

PARIS, July 10.—Intelligence received here states that twenty-five Servian Deputies of the extreme Left have resigned from the Skuptschina because the address of the House in reply to Prince Milan's speech was not framed in accordance with the views of the minority. The resignations make a quorum impossible. The elections to fill vacancies will be held immediately.

WILL TALK WITH THE SULTAN.

LONDON, July 10.—Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in Besika Bay, has

LONDON, July 10.—Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in Besika Bay, has arrived in Constantinople, and will have an audience with the Sultan.

Constantinople, July 10.—Admiral Hornby has returned to Besika Bay.

WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 10.—Gen. Skhoeleff, Jr., the bero of Khokand, is badly wounded, and is likely to lose an arm and foot.

PALL OF BORES.

The Hungarian Treasury bonds fell 114 per cent yesterday, in consequence of fears relative

cent yesterday, in consequence of fears relative to the attitude of Servia. AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

It is understood that advices have been re-ceived of military preparations throughout Aus-tria on a larger scale than has hitherto been made public. The assertious of special correspondents at Vienna, coupled with the report of Baron Calices' special mission to the British Government, gives the impression that active diplomatic efforts are making between England and Austria to establish abasis for joint action.

ORDERED TO MOVE.

LONDON, July 10.—The remainder of the Turkish troops operating in Moutenegro have been ordered to prepare for departure. GREECE.

It is said that Greece intends purchasing some

It is said that Greece intends purchasing some Danish men-of-war.

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency has issued a statement admitting that an alliance between Roumania and Servia is not exactly impossible. It asserts, however, that such an alliance could not in any way effect the good relations between Austria and Russia.

London, July 10.—A telegram from Beigrade

Dreadnaught, should the hydraulic gear for loading the guns prove as satisfactory as expected. The Horcules, lately serving as flagship in the Mediterranean, will be prepared for sea as soon as possible.

Russians plinaged elevely that fought against them.

THE REPREAT.

On Friday last Gen. Tergulassooff returned to Russian territory. His force marched forty kilometres daily, and is believed to have lost all its war materials.

BUPATORIA.

St. PHTERSING, July 10.—Gen. Semeka telegraphs from Oficess that the Turkish fleet has commenced bombarding Eupstoria.

BRIKFORGIMENTS.

LONDON, July 11—5 a. m.—A special from St. Petersburg states that 18,000 infantry from Saratova are now proceeding to Armenia by forced marches.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

COMPLETE ABARCHY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

COMPLETE ABARCHY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

COMPLETE ABARCHY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

COMPLETE ABARCHY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CON

discharged their here was weeping and wailing of women, harried rusbes of sells men, and wailing of women, harried rusbes of sells men, and langhter of boys, who, lying concealed in an archiver of their control of character nothing can equal the occasion of a town steeped in sleepy sunshine, and then suddonly bombarded. For instance, one of my servanish ad directions to remain at a particular spot till I should bring him a letter from the tower, to be conveyed at once by the truin to Bucharest. He was not to be found, and only appeared this evening with the simple excuse, "What could I do? I was not to be found, and only appeared this evening with the simple excuse," What could I do? I would be the simple cause, and the service in the army will do the nation a world of good. At the railway-station, where I presently went, the shells fell pretty constantly, some of them bursting in the air many of them not at all, only entering the earth with a sullen thad, to be dug out and played with afterwards till they harst and kill someboay. During the bombardment several promoter of the server of the

declares that a convention between Roumania and Servia has been definitely concluded. It is proposed that the military co-operation of Ser-via shall take effect towards the middle of August. The Servian Government has concluded in Paris a loan of 2,000,000 ducate, partly guar-anteed by Russia, and subject to the ratification

of the Skuptsch NOT SO THREATENING. The Agency thinks the importance of the dispatch of the British fleet to Besika Bay is diminished by explanations given in the British Parliament.

MORE VESSELS ORDERED OUT. LONDON, July 10.-The Admiralty have given orders to further strengthen the Mediterranean squadron by the addition of the Shannon, squaron by the addition of the Shandon, which will be ready in August, and the Temariarer, which will be ready almost immediately, and is the most formidable sea-going ironclad in commission, carrying four twenty-five-ton guns. They also seem to ntend to dispatch either the Thunderer or Dreadnaught, should the hydraulic gear for

GIURGEVO AND RUSTCHUK.

THE RAIN OF SHELLS.

Correspondence London Times.

GIURGEVO, June 23.—This morning's sun rose bright and cheerful, and a light breeze broke the general sultriness of the weather. Lemonadesellers in the square of Giurgevo were surrounded by the usual crowd of gossipers, who had grown more numerous lately since they have become accustomed to the presence across the river of those grim mounds of earth serrated with embrasures, each of which, like the pupil of an eye, had one black spot in it, a Turkish gun; but those guns so seldom opened their mouths, and then only against the Russian batteries right and left, that the fear of the people had been changed into mere curiosity, and the streets were lively again. Last night, at the Hotel de l'Europe, there was eating, and drinking, and fidding, just as if there were no such thing as war in all the land. As the hours were on the day became more and more sultry, and the

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRIADSTUPPS TRADE.

LONDON, July 10.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: Heavy rain the past week has tended to promote the growth of straw, and has filled out wheat ears. Hops, too, are benefited, but root crops have made very slow progress, owing to cold nights. Haymaking has been hindered by the weather, but a large proportion of the crop is now gathered in good order, the yield being almost everywhere good. Reports from the country somewhat vary as to the aspect of the wheat plant. While in some localities it is said to give promise of an average crop, in others it appears thin and dwarfed, having uever got over the effects of the wet, cold spring. Nor are the advices more favorable regarding barley and oats. Judging by some fields in boune counties, it does not appear likely that barley will yield much more than half a crop. Beans and peas promise perhaps the best of all cereals, which, on the whole, do not offer so fair a prospect to agriculturists here as on the continent, where appearances at present point to a full average yield.

The harvest prospects in Russia are very favorable. The season having so far advanced the chances of damage from stormy weather are considerably lessened, but even should climatic influences prove favorable between this and harvest, an average wheat crop is all that can be expected.

At the close of last week less favorable reports were circulated respecting the French crop. A sharp advance in values has taken place both in Paris and Marseilles. This, coupled with broken weather, has had a hardening effect upon our market, and, should Continental buyers put in an appearance, we may shortly expect to see higher

GEN. GRANT. ON THE RHINE.

Coloons, July 10.—Ex-President Grant left today, proceeding up the Rhine. He will be received 
in Frankfort to-morrow night by a committee 
headed by the American Consul, and on Thursday 
a dinner will be given in his honor.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. IN THE SPANISH CONGRESS.

MADRID, July 10.—The Senate has approved the

PARIS NEWSPAPER PERSECUTION.

The Mayor of Tours and Amboies have deen dismissed.

The Monitour continues to bitterly consure the audacious intrigues of the Bonapartists.

The Correspondence, organ of the Conservative Union, says should the elections result in a Radical victory, there would be a formidable crisis, another dissolution, and possibly even revolution.

OREMAN IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

BERLIN, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 14,000 marks.

DISSOLVED.

PARIS, July 10.—The municipality of Perpignan has been dissolved by the Government.

CANADIAN NEWS. Intense Excitement Everywhere Concerning the Impending Trouble in Montreal on the 13th Inst.—Cheek of the Church, Coward ice of the Authorities, and Preparations of

13th Inst.—Cheek of the Church, Cowardice of the Authorities, and Preparations of
the Orangemen.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal. July 10.—Judge Coursol goes to
Oka to-morrow to inquire into the burning of the
Roman Catholic church. He has been specially
appointed to the duty by the Government.

It is stated that the Orangemen may have Knox
Church provided they do not walk in procession.

At a meeting of the representatives of the national
societies, this afternoon, it was resolved, after
discussion, to ask the Orangemen, as Christians, to forbear their procession. In opening the meeting, B. Devlin, M. P., President
of St. Patrick's Society, said his object was
to take steps to prevent the unhappy conflict-impending on the 12th of July. They had lived in
peace and harmony for half a century, and it would
be a great calamity if the harmony that existed was
disturbed. The crisis was very serious, as, if the
procession took place, violence would follow, and
it might be that lives would be sacrificed. He
counseled moderation, and hoped all would pull
together, so as to prevent trouble.

It is remarked that the Orangemen were not invited to send representatives to this meeting.

The Fire Brigade has been ordered to keep in
readiness for any emergency on the 12th.

Leading members of the Orange Society are, it is
understood, using their minuence to prevent the
procession.

A delegation of the Irish Catholic Union Is said
to have waited on the Grand Trunk anthorities,
expressing disastifaction at a special train being
made up from Brockville on Thursday. The railway anthorities explained that the only consideration with the Company was a business one, and
that Orangemen would be treated as other excursionists.

Sity of the city policemen are to be armed on

Appeled Dispatch to The Tribuse.

NEW York, July 10.—Josh Hart, manager of the Eagle Theatre, has brought suit to recover \$20,000 damages from James Gordon Bennett, on secount of two alleged libelous articles published in the Herold. The plaintiff says that on April 11, 1877, the defendant, maliciously desiring to injure him his good name, etc., printed a communication under the heading "Scooping It In," in which

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHICAGO.

A still alarm was given to the Fire Patrol by the American District Telegraph Company, yesterday morning, for a fire on the fourth floor of the building Nos. 135 and 128 Washington street. The damage was sight.

The damage one by the fire in the Garrett Block yesterday morning was not near so great as at first reported, and will hardly exceed a total of 512,000—a great deal of fire for a comparatively small sum of money. The building is damaged to the extent of about \$3,500, and the building, who are insured as follows: B. T. Mason & Co., \$1,200 in the Fame and \$300 in the Fairdeld; Smith & Hewitt lose about 25 per cent, and are insured for 31,000 in the Girard, Rhode Island, Traders', and Royal Canadian: C. O. Perrine. 10 per cent, insured for a total of \$14,000 in the Fire American, and Reading; Kenley, Jenkins & Young, largely damaged by water, and only insured for \$5,000 in the New York Underwriters and Newark; Eliel Damaged by water, and only insured for \$5,000 in the New York Underwriters and Newark; Eliel Damaged by mage of the per cent, insured for \$11,000. The ray morehants are bally demoralized, and have no insurance. The fire is said to have originated in the rays from spontaneous combustion, and to have first caught, in the apartments occupied by E. T. Mason & Co. CHICAGO.

AT MATTOON, H.L.
MATTOON, III., July 10. Fred Kinzel's hower
at this place, was burned last night, and is
total loss. Mr. Kinzel had invested of
\$20,000 in his buildings and stock, and

AT NORTH BRANCH, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—At North Be Lapeer County; a fire this morning dest Best's Opera-Hall and residence and Daniel store. Loss, \$15,000; insurance light.

MUCH MUSIC.

First Grand Concert of the Grand Festival at Louisville—An Immense Attendance Both of Louisvillians and Outsiders.

Louisvillians and Outsiders.

Louisvillians and Outsiders.

Louisvillians and John Concerts is a great success. Thousands of people have been gathering from all sections, and Louisville has never contained more strangers than at present. The city was never gayer in decorative splendor. The streets are glorious in bunting and evergreen. Such an interest in a celebration has never before been manifested in Louisville. On Market street, from Fourteenth to Wennet, residence after residence, and store after store, are beautifully denoted the contract of the store of the street of the stre

I''.
I'me. Progente Pappenheim and Orci hapsodie Honoroise "......

Opera, "Loreley" (first time in Louisville).

Sole by Mine. Eugenie Pappanheim.

Grand Chorus of Female and Male Visces and OrAssiva.

Exposition Hali contained the largest number of persons ever assembled to witness an amusement in this city.

The Saengerfest is a complete success, financially and musically considered, and is pronounced that best occasion of the kind ever celebrated in America. Five thousand persons composed the addience, at least half of whom are strangers.

To-night the chorus consisted of 650 voices, the orchestra ninety. Puppenheim's and Remmetts's efforts were pronounced an excellent success.

POLITICAL.

A. Band of Twelve Sent on a Ghastly Reconnoitering Excursion.

The Savages Swoop Down and Slaughter Them All.

ole Combat of Seventeen Volunteers Against a Red Host. Col. Perry Delays Helping the Volun-

teers for Half an Hour.

me and Indomitable Courage of the Leader o the Seventeen.

ch was received here to-day:
Larwas, July 6, via Walla Walla July 10. and are now at Kameiah, on their way to oot. Their success has induced other In-

WATKINS, Inspector.
To the Western Associated Press.
IMPON, B. C., July 10.—The following a was received this morning at the War Detrom San Francisco, Cal.:
IS FRANK, Salmon River, 6 p. m., July

and Francisco, Cal.:

Ano Franxy, Salmon River, 6 p. m., July

J.—Green's advance or, rumor of it, turned
back, and, as I crossed the Salmon to the
's side, he fied to the mouth of the Salmon
brossed. I had provided for this by ordercavalry force with two Gatling guns back
tonwood. Capt. Perry and a portion of the
'rom Lapwai formed a junction with the
wood force, or is now doing so. As Joseph
ed on the road near that place the cavalry
him back southward. I am recrossing the
on the Indian trail, and hope he cannot
it to the Snake country without disaster.
ning the right flank of the troops with me
is no other harm than to create an alarm in
t, except the loss reported of Lieut. Raines,
First Cavalry, and ten men sent out by
Vhipple as his advance. The troops are
make long marches, and are confident of
I shall push my infantry and artillery to'to mear Cottonwood.

"Howard, Major-General.
"McDowell."

LIBUT. RAINES DEFART.

LIBUT. RAINES' DEPEAT.

BANCISCO, July 10.—Dispatches fra
via Portland, give details of the e
with the Indians on the 3d, 4th, and 5i
of Cottonwood. Thesday, Col. Whippi
oster and Blewett scouting for Indian
ction of Gen. Howard's camp on Salmon
tey had not gone far when they me
viy Indians, who ran them back toward
Baird was unboreed, but escaped,
hed camp. Whippie ordered the comsadiness to move. In the meantime
is, with Foster and eleven men, was
note to reconnoiter. Raines rode over
this side of Cottonwood, and down
of the ravine where the road crosses,
cent to Craig's Monutein

orning Whipple and his men started this cet Col. Perry, who was expected with a sin from Lapwai, and kept out his skir-s along the route. They met Col. Perry min near the Board House, and escorted

and hold their position parily under cover of a small hill, until the force at Cottonwood could reach them. The command was no sooner given than Capt. Randall and his eixteen made a charge, broke through the Indian line, reached the position named, dismounted, and returned the fire. In the charge Capt. Randall was mortally wounded, Benjamin Evans killed, and three others wounded. They fought there for nearly an hour, and kept the Indians at tay. In about half an hour after it was known that the Indians had the volunteers in a tight place, Col. Perry gave orders for fifty men to go to their railed. It was quickly obeyed, and they were relieved in about one hour after the charge. No pursuit of the Indians was ordered, but a retreat was made to the camp, and no pursuit has been made since, up to the time of Morrill's leaving on the night of the 6th. Volunteers say they know they killed several Indians and wounded.

The same night, McConville, with a volunteer

On the 6th a detachment of seventy-five men under McConville was sent as escort to a wagon carrying the killed and wounded to Mount Idaho. Morrill says that Randall, after he was mortally wounded, and had got into his position, ast upon the ground and fired many shots at the Indians, the last one not more than five minutes before he fell back dead. Not one of these seventeen failtered in the least, or showed the white feather, though hard pressed by 100 ladisms, nor did one of them seek to run for Cottonwood after they had broken the Indian line, but strictly obeyed orders to

The following are the names of the memorable seventeen: D. B. Randall and B. F. Evans, killed; A. Blendand, D. H. Houser, and Charles Johnson, wounded; L. P. Willmot, J. Searly, James Buchanan, William Besmer, Charlet Case, Ball Bunker, Frank Vaneise, C. M. Dsy, George Regings, A. D. Bardley, H. C. Johnson, and F. A. Fenn.

when Baird and Morrill left the Indians were in Mhen Baird and Morrill left the Indians were in Indians were in Indians were in Indians were in Indians (angeville, and the camp at Cotonwood. Yesterday several fires were seen in different directions, some about three miles from the creek, and appearances were that houses, barns, and any-stacks were burning.

From Lapwai it is reported that Indians crossed Clearwater yesterday at 11 a. m., near Kamia, with their stock.

The settlers are being plundered and robbed on Cow Creek, on the Courille and Walla Walla road. Forty to sixty volunteers have gone to Walla Walla to the scene of the difficulty. These hostiles are supposed to be Yakimas.

# SPRINGFIELD.

Seform School—Railroad Taxes—Sny Carte
—Judge Davis—Eastern Insane Asylum
—The Quincy Claimant to the Core of
Springfield in Town.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spransprand, Ill., July 10.—The Board of Trus
tees, of the Reform School at Pontiac, met here today and discussed plans for a new family building
at that institution. The Governor approved the

In the United States Court to-day, Judge Drummond presiding, arguments were made in the matter of the application of the Attorney-General for an order on the Receivers of the Ohio & Mississippi, St. Louis & Southeastern, Indianapolia, Bloominston, & Western, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroads, respectively, to pay the taxes due the State by those corporations. The motion was resisted by the roads on the ground that the State occupied the same position as an individual in such cases, and must prove the claim. The Court held that taxes were a paramount tien, and it was the daty of the Receivers to pay the taxes, as much as any other argument of running the road, or to show that the laxes were unjust or the assessment irregular. All hat was required of the State was to show that the axes were unjust or the assessment irregular. All hat was required of the State was to show that the axes were unpaid. Before making the order, however, he gave time to bring the Receivers into court, that they might set up irregularities, if any misted.

The famous case of the Sny Carte Pike Com-

To-morrow the venerable Judge Stephen F. Logi-will present Bar resolutions in the United State Court setting forth the Judicial service of Judg David Davis, and regret upon his retirement from the Bench. The resolutions are in course or preparation by the Hon. John F. Stuart, Gov. Palmer, and Attorney-General Edsail. repaired and Attorney-General Edsail.

Petitions in bankrupkcy were to-day filed against leorge White, grocer, of Springfield.

The Commissioners to locate the Eastern Insane sylum met in the Executive Office to-day and ornanized by electing the Hom. John H. Adams hairmen and Dr. Robbins, of Quincy, Secretary. The Board had numerous propositions submitted ganized by elecating the Hon. John H. Adams Chairmen and Dr. Robbins, of Quincy, Secretary. The Board had numerous propositions submitted to them from points competing for the location, and heard arguments in benail of the respective localities by Messrs. Bonfield and Moore of Raskakee, Bogardus of Paxton. Stevell of Pontiac, Rumley of Gilman, Macaughtry of Donglas County, Jesse H. Moore of Decatur, Connolly of Charleston, and others. The Board reassembles here on the 18th, and, from the replies made to the requirements agreed upon by the Board, will judge which points to visit.

The Quincy John White who, as Tare Tainung dispatches relate, wants to take the heart of Springfield by discovering himself as an hoir to the Public Square and other valuable property here, was in town yesterday, but didn't create a sensation, and his arrival was not proclaimed abroad. He has had some conference with Palmer & Son, attorneys, as to his claims, but his papers don't seem to agree with the records. The land he claims was entered by Maj, ilis and the late Paschal Pernoc, and the latter's heirs transferred a portion of it to the State. The name of Graves does not appear on the title records, but that of White does, as in early years alternately receiving and transferring other property in town. John White, the young claimant, will searcely realize much from his new prelension.

# RAILROADS.

THE GRAND PACIFIC MEETINGS. Two highly important railroad meetings will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. One is between the representatives of the roads connecting with the four New York trunk lines which hav recently entered into a pooling compact. An ef-fort is being made to have the Western connections recently entered into a pooling compact. An effort is being made to have the Western connections make a similar arrangement. The matter was discussed at a meeting of General Freight Agents held at Boston last week, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. Albert Fink, the Commissioner of the New York pool and of the Southern Railroad Rate Association, is to be here to show the representatives of the roads the beauties of such compacts. The other will be the regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, which comprises all the roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points. This meeting will be of more than usual importance, as there have arisen, since the last meeting, several senious complications which need immediate adjustment if the success of the pool is not to be imperiled. The Hannibal & St. Joe and a few other of the Southwestern roads are accused of having violated the agreement and discriminated against the Chicago roads. It is claimed that this fact has induced the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Hallroad to form a new alliance with the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs to be enabled to meet the discriminations of the Hannibal & St. Joe, which has hereinfore been its principal connection to Southwestern points. The live-stock complications were also to have been discussed to-day or to-morrow, but Mr. Ledyard, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Rairroad, will be unable to be here, and this matter may therefore be laid over until a future time. This needs immediate attention, as there is much dissatisfaction expressed by the Chicago roads with the recent arrangement is entirely against Chicago, as under it live stock can chicago.

bondholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad met here to-day to hear a report from the Railroad met here to-day to hear a report from the Committee appointed to confer with the Illinois-Division bondholders. The report was that a thorough examination of the Road had been made, but not of the accounts in detail. The Receiver, Mr. Anderson, not having closed his accounts, the Committee had not been able to find what had become of the proceeds of the Indiana-Division bonds, but, from what they could learn, it was evident that at of the Indiana-Division bonds, but, from what they could learn, it was evident that at least 50 per cent of the amount had been misapphed. After stating what propositions had been made by both parties, the Committee advised the rejection of the Proposition of the Illinois Division. They said the freight of the Indiana Division. They said the freight of the Indiana Division was worth strying for, and that connections might be arranged with the Chemnétt, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, the Indiana Division Cannot at the Evansaville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. Receiver Anderson has expressed the opinion that the Illinois Division cannot stand up without the Indiana Division. The Illinois bondholders, however, proteind that they would prefer the other people should take their Division and keep it, as the freight from it does not pay. Gentlemen miles earning money and the other of but twenty miles worth nothing. Finally, a motion was car-ried to continue the Committee with power to do in the matter whatever may seem to them best calcu-

THE GALENA NARROW GAUGE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., July 10.—The accepted route of the narrow-gauge extension to Wingville is via Phillips' Corners, four miles this side of Platte-Phillips' Corners, four miles this side of Platte-ville, the present terminus of the road. Natural-ly enough the people of Platteville do not tike the idea of being left out in the cold, and a meeting of the electors of the town has been called for the 20th instant, for the purpose of taking steps to compel the Company to make that village the point of divergence. If a unanimity of action in the Board can be maintained, the extension will be built at once via Phillips' Corners, despite the are of the Plattevillians. built at once via Phillips' Corners, despite the ire of the Plattevillians.

Gen. Smith, and D. Atkins, of Freeport, have been interviewing our railroad men on the subject of the cest of building and equipping the Galena & Southwestern Railroad. The gentlemen, together with other leading and wealthy citisens of Freeport, are working up the interests of the proposed narrow-gauge railway from that city to Lone Rock with a good show of success. The survey runs through the richest agricultural district in the Northwest, known as the Pecatonica Valley.

M., K. & T.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCT, Ill., July 10.—The earnings of the
Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad for June
were \$258.123.10. The earnings for the same
month in 1876 were \$233, 125, 98.

ITEMS. TTEMS.

The following appointments have been made in the operating departments of the Denver Pacific & Boulder Railroads: F. F. Griffin, General Superintendent; D. F. Carmichael, General Freight and Passenger Agent; and C. D. Smith, Auditor.

The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a new tariff for base buillion and lead, and for silver, copper, and lead ores, from Ogden to Omaha, when shipped in car-loads of not less than 20,000 pounds nor more than 22,000 pounds.

Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone to Petoskey to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Michigan General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, of which he is the President.

# LOUISIANA.

What Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz Says Concernin Her Present Condition-Cause for Felic

Her Present Condition—Cause for Felicitation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

New York, July 10.—The World publishes an interview with L. A. Wilts, the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, who is, for a few days, stopping in this city. Mr. Wiltz says that affairs in Louisiana are very encouraging, and looking well in a business as well as political way. There is much less complaint than formerly, and everybody is taking hold with the assurance that the political impediments to the success of the State have vanished. The ousiness men do not expect unusual prosperity just now, as there is depression in all sections. There is to be seen on all sides, however, a change amounting almost a revolution. Financially, Mr. Wiltz cays, Louisians is sound, and, as a whole, will meet all of her obligations. It was the practice of the Republican Administration, he charges, to throw the burdens of taxation on New Orleans, to the advantage of the planters, whose favor was valuable to the politicians. These and other unjust measures remained to be righted. The State debt will not aggregate over \$11,000,000, and this can be easily managed on a taxable valuation of \$170,000,000. As to the indictment of the members of the Returning Board, it was not any sudden movement. Attention had been called to the matter in January and at other times subsequently. The trials might be of small moment, but there was also a chance for them to prove exceedingly interesting as disclosing the peculiar methods pursued in the last election, both before and at the counting.

GROVER.

San Friancisco, Cal., July 10.—A Portland press
dispatch says the Congressional Committee yesterday examined Z. Floody, W. W. Sweeney, F. N.
Shirtleff, O. F. Lewis, and O. N. Delny,
testimony elicited was imma-

# THE CROPS.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ORLEANS, Harlem Co., July 10.—Oats and spring wheat remarks bly fine. So iar as I have seen, the crops up and down the Republican River never looked better. Leave the Missouri and come west, the crops improve in general appearance and pros-pects. Just come from Omaha, and the crops along the route look backward and inferior; too much rain. PERRY, Nemaha Co., July 10 .- Oats bid fair to

be very heavy. Barley good, but lodged some. Grasshoppers in this part of the State about played out: a very few were flying to the north yesterday. out: a very few were flying to the north yesterday. A maggol, the progeny of a smill gray fly, is killing them off by the million. Weather hot and dry. BRAVER CITY, Furnas Co., July 10.—Having a fine growing season. Oats never looked better. Never been a finer growth of spring wheat. Rust bad in some pieces of wheat.

KENNARD, Washington Co., July 10.—Wheat, oats, and barley all reaching out—prospects for a good heavy crop.

RIGHT-MILE GROVE, Cass Co., July 10.—Oats headed out and very heavy. Barley nearly ready the wheat just in blossom. Wind south, and some boppers flying over.

SYRACUSE, Otoe Co., July 10.—Oats and spring wheat mostly headed out. Barley harvest commenced. Weather dry; mercury, 98.

Nonrole, Madison Co., July 10.—Wheat shows a good burden of straw; heads not completely filled. Considerable smut. Oats just beginning to

GRAND ISLAND, Hall Co., July 10 .- Oats are all Ganno Island. Hall Co., July 10.—Oats are all that could be desired, promising heavy yield. Large swarms of grasshoppers passing over. Southwest wind.

PALO, Tork Co., July 10.—Spring wheat all headed out; best that has been for years. Oats good. Rye harvested. Barley about ready to cut. Bhownsville, Nemaha Co., July 10.—Some small grain cut. All crops look exceedingly well. Farmers full of encouragement.

Albion, Boone Co., July 10.—Oats and spring wheat never were better. No fears of the grasshoppers.

IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Conway, Taylor Co., July 10.—Outs bid fair to make an average crop. Spring wheat was damaged by the heavy storm, but will make a fair crop. Rye badly damaged.
CINCINNATI, Appanoose Co., July 10.—Oats, half
a crop. Spring wheat and timothy excellent. Extra crop of seed from timothy. Weather fine. CHARLES CITY, July 10, -The week past has been a hot one, making corn grow finely. We will have fully 80 per cent of a crop. Wheat and oats good.
BENTON, Iowa Co., July 10.—Oats look splendid,

and so does wheat, where the 'hoppers have not damaged it.

Danville, Des Motnes Co., July 10.—Spring wheat and oats doing well. Timothy promises well both for seed and hay.

Gildden, Carroll Co., July 10.—All small grain on last year's breaking damaged by the 'hoppers. On old land prospects are good for a heavy crop. On the whole, prospects are good.

West Side, Crawford Co., July 10.—Spring wheat and oats are looking fine, with a good prospect of a large crop. and so does wheat, where the 'hoppers have not pect of a large crop.

Webster Ctry, Hamilton Co., July 10.—'Hoppers numerous and growing rapidly. Wheat and oats on the verge of ruin. Many fields completely OAKFIELD, Audubon Co., July 10.—'Hoppers loing some damage in the north part of the

doing some damage in the novel.

county.

Alria, Monroe Co., July 10.—Oats and spring
wheat promising. The hay crop will be heavy.

Loan, Harrison Co., July 10.—Wheat and oats
good. Will de to harvest soon. Some hoppers good. Will de to harvest soon. Some hoppers here yet.
Inviso, Tsins Co., July 10.—Oats and wheat sbout headed out. Timothy splendid.

PAULKINER, Franklin Co., July 10.—Spring wheat and oats just heading. Barley fine.

Maneuszeren, Delmare Co., July 10.—Oats and wheat never gave better promise at this season of the year.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WATERVILLE, LeSuer Co., July 10.—Wheat and west. We expect them here every day.

BLOOMING GROVE, Wascea Co., July 10.—
Oats, spring wheat, and barley are looking remarkably well; never promised a more abundant crop. 'Hoppers not numerous; have done no damage yet; think they will not.

MINNETONIAA, Hennepin Co., July 10.—Oats, wheat, and timothy are looking as well as the farmers could wish. 'Hoppers but few, and but little damage done.

Eastox, Faribault Co., July 10.—Oats and spring wheat good. Flax and timothy doing well.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., July 10.—The prospect for wheat in general good; also oats. 'Hoppers not all gone. Eating badly in some places.

KANSAS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Washington Co., July 10.—Farmers cutting their wheat, which is extra good. ers cutting their wheat, which is extra good. Spring wheat and oats will surpass in quality anything erer raised before in this county. Grasshoppers left sine 18, flying northwest. Timothy is five feet high: blue grass, three feet. Kansas can take care of the 'hoppers, and have millions of bushels of grain for export.

Hilledals, Mami Co., July 10.—Oats promise a good crop. Timothy is fine and heavy. Wheat all cut and in the shock. Been here since the spring of '59, and have never seen crops look so favorable. Then why should we not be joyful?

Pansons, Labette Co., July 10.—Wheat is a failure here, will not make one-fourth of a crop. Some fields will not be touched with a reaper.

Mannattan Riley Co., July 10.—Spring wheat and oats much better than usual. Nearly ready for the spale.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to Tas Tribune.

Lexinoros, Ill., July 10.—I have just returned from a ten-days' visit to Spencer County, Ind., going and coming by way of Bloomington, Danville, Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Evansville. Wheat is good sil sions this route. Ind the acreage and yield per acre was never larger. Beyond Terre Haute the wheat is all harvested and in good condition. The heavy rains have injured the corp, except between Terre Haute and Perryville, where it seems to have been unharmed by any cause. The river counties in Indiana have a good prospect for a large tobacco crop. We are in the midst of rycharvest here, of which we have an excellent crop.

Onamoa, Ill., July 10.—The corn is far better in prospect than for years. The continuous rains in five past seasons discouraged our farmers, and, though much rain has fallen this year, the prospect is fair. Small fruit is also a dear hope of our people. While the crop has been good, the price has been nominal this year.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 10.—The Cotton Exchange crop report shows that the weather since the 1st of June has been very favorable in forty-one counties, unfavorable in fourteen, while fitteen report excessive rains compared with last year. The weather has been the same in twelve counties,

cessive rains compared with last year. The weather has been the same in twelve counties, more unfavorable in thirty-two, and less favorable in twenty-six. A small increase in planting since the last report is reported in four counties, due to the wheat failure. Stands good in sixty-four, very poor in six. The plant is blooming and bolling well in fifty-fave, while in fifteen excessive rains have caused too rapid growth. The present condition is good in forty-three, poor in sixteen, very poor in two, the same as last year in nine. Twelve counties report three weeks late, twenty-four two weeks late, thirty-four same as last year. Caterpillars have appeared and are doing some damage in four counties.

MENEPULS. Tenn., July 10.—The Memphis Cotton Exchange for June, to be lasued to-morrow, contains 154 responses, as follows: West Tennessee, 47; North Mississippi, 55; North Arkansas, 52.

Average date July 1, the aggregate for which shows for the first week in June warm and very dry, the remainder frequent and excessive rains, with little or no replanting. The average report shows a good stand, with an average of nine days later than last year, and very grassy, with an estimated damage of 6 per cent from heavy rains, and general condition not so good as last year. Many state that, with a week or ten days of favorable weather, the crops will be entirely clean, while equally as many state that the plant is growing too much to weeds, and developing but few forms.

The corn crop is good, with 9 per cent planted in June. The average increase of wheat over last, sad general love forms.

A NEW TORPEDO.

CLEAVELAND, O., July 10.—For some time past

A NEW TORPEDO.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—For some time past there has been made privately in this city a series of experiments with what is known as the Lay torpedo, an invention of Mr. Lay, of Buffalo, N. Y. The torpedo is cylindrical, with conical ends, the forward cone calculated to contain 100 pounds of any explosive substance. The dynamite will probably be used. In the forward section of the main cylinder is a powerful gas, liquid form, used for motive power, connected with the machinery by a vaive operated by electricity and a pipe. There is also a cable coiled as harpoon and ropes are arranged on whaling vessels, which may be any length desired, and connected with the shore or vessel. The torpedo when launched is entirely under the control of the operator, who may be stationed on the shore or aboard ships. He

The secrety with which experiments have been made aroused general curiosity, and a large crowing gathered on the docks this afternoon to witness a public trial. The experiment was a splendid success in every particular. There were present a number of distinguished gentlemen, conspicuous among whom was the Assistant Chinese Minister, Yung Guen Poo, and his Secretary, and a number of naval officers and visitors from other cities. A stake-boat was stationed a half-mile from the shore. When the battery was applied the torpede started off at a rapid speed, going to the stake-boat in 3:20. Gracefully rounding the boat, she started on her return, which was made in the same time. It is claimed by the owners that this craft will travel twelve miles per hoar. The rapidity and precision with which the machine obeyed the operator clearly demonstrated that it is one of the most formitable weapons ever invented in naval warfare. This machine will be shipped directly to some European Power for which it was built, but the owners decline to state for which one, but say they have erders for a large number from the same Power.

# CAPT. BRACKETT.

sibility that the Silk-Smuggling Ring Are Meting Out the Fate of Bristow to the Man Who Would Else Have Eucom

passed Their Ruin.

Special Disputes to The Tribute.

New York, July 10.—The rumor that Capt.
Charles M. Brackett, who has been Acting Special
Treasury Agent in charge of this district since last
October, was to be removed created a great deal of talk and feeling, says the Times, not only in Government circles, but among merchants throughout the city to-day. Mr. Brackett never held a regular appointment as Chief of the Dis-trict. When Special-Agent Hale was removed, last October, he was assigned to the vacancy ad interim. Mr. Hale has since obtained a reappointment, but not a reassignment. A few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury determined to redistrict the Special Agencies, and then Capi. Brackett's removal was decided on. On the 2d instant Maj. George D. Weeks, Chairman of the pepartment in the absence of Secretary Sherman, received his appointment as a Special Treasury Agent. He was informed, at the same time, that the papers assigning him to duty would be forwarded on the 'lith. Beyond this he professed to-day to know nothing, except that he believes he will be attached to this district. this he professed to-day to know nothing, except that be believes he will be attached to this district. When pressed, however, he gave it as his opinion that Capt. Brackett would be removed, though he thought certain matters might render it politic to postpone final action for some days. He took the oath of office as Special Agent this morning. Capt. Brackett says he has received no notification up to this time of his removal, and has heard nothing about it, except by the way of rumor. He added that he has been too busy lately in working up the National Line silk-smuggling frauds—having arrested one man Monday night and another early this morning—to look into the matter or hunt up political influence for the purpose of avoiding it. Had he done so, the public interest must have suffered. Collector Arthur was also uninformed as to the truth or falisty of the report, but the general impression was that it is true. It is understood, moreover, that there is to be no more transfers, but an out and out discharge from the service. Nobody can form any idea as to the reason for the course of the Treasury Department in this matter. Capt. Brackett has proved himself one of the hardest-working and most efficient officers that ever had charge of the district. Since October last the Government has profited through him over \$150,000, realized from seizures made by his force at a total expense of \$7,000. At present he is engaged in unraveling one of the most important smuggling conspiracies ever unearthed in this city. In it is concerned the prosperity or rain of the homest silk trade of this country. Its ramifications excend in all directions through him over \$150,000, realized from seizures made by his force at a total expense of \$7,000. At present he is engaged in unraveling one of the most important smuggling conspiracies ever unearthed in this city. In it is concerned the prosperity or rain of the homest silk trade of this country. Its ramifications excend in all directions through the community, and include steamship offi

cipher which he alone is able to read. His removal at this time, therefore, would prove a great disaster to the public interests. Much indignation is expressed ever the report.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 10.—Richard Williams, store-keeper of the steamship Greece, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the silk-smuggling frauds. Williams states he has brought to this country fourteen barrels of silk, worth about \$35,000, in the last few months, for John Scott, speculator, who has fied the city. Fourteen persons connected with the National Steamship Line are now under arrest.

Capt. Brackett, who unearthed the smuggling and arrested the smugglers, was questioned to-day in regard to a statement that he received formal notice yesterday of his removal from the effice of Special Treasury Agent. He said he had heard some indefinite rumors of that character, but had received no official notice. If his removal was intended, he had no time to spare at present in procuring political influence to avert it, without endangering the interest of the Government and of honest merchants.

It is stated that Capt. Brackett was never regu-Hale's removal, but held the office merely from the fact of being in the service at the time of Hale's removal. The assertion is made that Capt. Brackett has been removed and Maj. George D. Weeks appointed in his place.

# HILTON.

He Opens His Tavera to an Israelite Through a Warm Invitation of the Satrap In Charge.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

in Charge.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 10.—It was reported on Wall street this afterneon that Mr. Gabriel Netter, of the Jewish banking-house of Netter & Ca., No. 52 Exchange place, had received a letter from Sarstoga signed "Wilkinson," saying that the Grand Union Hotel proprietors would be happy to extend all the accommodations the hotel affords to Mr. Netter and his family. Mr. Netter last night said he had received such a letter, but that he would not give it for publication, nor allow any newspaper representative to see it, as he regards it as a private conversation with which the public had nothing to do. When asked if he knew why it was sent to him, he laughed and said he knew Mr. Wilkinson, the Superintendent of the hotel, well; that he was a warm personal friend, and he supposed that they would like to get him and his family there, for they were good customers. He said he did not know Judge Hilton, and did not remember ever seeing him. A friend of Mr. Netter, who had seen the letter, said that it was a warm invitation for Mr. Netter, who had seen the letter, said that it was a warm invitation for Mr. Netter and his family to occupy their choice of a suite of rooms, and that it was in response to an application for rooms made by Mr. Netter in a joke, to see what the result would be, for he did not intend taking any rooms, as his wife was soon going to Europe. Mr. Netter himself, on being asked what he intended doing about the invitation, replied: "Nothing. I shall pay no attention to it. I shall not reply to it in any way," and he declined to say anything further on the subject.

DEATH UNDER THE KNIFE.

DEATH UNDER THE KNIFE. A Case for the Coroner. A case for the Coroner.

A very sudden death occurred yesterday afternoon at the European Hotel, No. 52 Sherman street, and the circumstances will furnish the Coroner to-day with material for investigation. Louis B. Hand, a man of 40 years of age, and who has been employed for several years as a Grain-Inspector for the Board of Trade, went to board at the hotel about six weeks ago, and yesterday died there. He had been suffering for some time from an internal affection, and had been under treatment by Dr. A. J. Baxter for stricture of treatment by Dr. A. J. Earter for stricture of the urethra. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas W. Deering, of No. 137 Madison street, performed the nrethra. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas W. Deering, of No. 137 Madison street, performed an operation upon him for stone in the bladder. The Doctor was accompanied by an assistant, and effer was first administered as an anesthetic. This failed to have the desired effect, and chloroform was used. The operation was then performed, but the patient rapidly sank, and in a very short time died.

The deceased had a number of friends in the city on whom the news of his death had a startling effect. He was an old resident of Chicago, having came to this city from Utica, N. Y., in 1856. Until 1861 he was employed as a clerk by Potter Palmer and others, and on the outbreak of the War he joined the Elisworth Zouaves. He was employed for some months by the Government to drill troups in the East, and on his return to Chicago joined the Board of Trade Battery, which was then being raised. He served through the War in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Rosecrans, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Returning to Chicago at the close of the Rebellion, he again entered on commercial pursuits, and ultimately became an Inspector of Grain. At the time of his death he held the position of Inspector of Sample Grain for the Board of Trade, this being his second term of office. His connection with the Chicago Union Veteran Association also led to a wide acquaintance among old soldiers.

THE FRIENDS OP MR. HAND ALLEGE that he was in some way improperly treated, and demand an investigation, and that a post-mortem shall be held by physicians of their own selection. Con Marce, a barkeeper employed in the hotel, was in the room during the operation, and called the attention of the officiating physician to the fact that the patient was becoming black in the face. Others declare that the operation, and called the attention of the officiating physician to the fact that the patient was becoming black in the face. Others declare that the operation, and called the attention of the officiating physician to the fact that the patient was beco

application should be made to the Coroner, who could order a post-mortem examination to be held, the friends of deceased being privileged to engage whom they pleased. He had been attending the man, had treated him for stricture up to about ser days ago, and considered that he was rapidly improving. About the beginning of the month Hand stopped coming to him for treatment, and he supposed that it was in consequence of there being no further necessity for it. He did not believe that deceased was suffering from stone in the bladder, or that any necessity existed for an operation. Not having made an examination, he was unable to give any opinion as to the cause of death.

Dr. Deering was not home last evening, so his statement of the case was not obtained.

LETTERS FROM A MERCHANT. ces upon the Silver-Market from 1866

New York, July 7.—When the question of a uture remonetization of silver as a legal-tender in this country comes under discussion, the first step to be taken is to look back a reasonable time in orto be taken is to look back a reasonable time in order to establish the causes which have created the
depreciation of that metal compared with gold.

It is generally known that the large demands made
by the British Government upon the silver-market,
in order to suppress the rebellion in British India, the construction of railroads there to prevent a repetition of such
reads there to prevent a repetition of such

rebellion, and the cotton-famine following in con-sequence of our Civil War,—three causes lasting about ten years, and ending in 1886,—left ine stock of silver entside of Asia very much reduced, especially so in bimetallic countries of Europe. According to official statistics, the main bimetallic country, France, had lost during this period about \$340,000,000 of her silver circulation; but, taking the consumption for manufacturing and abrasion of coin into consideration, it was probably much

France is a fair criterion of other, minor himetallic countries, and, being also the only one
furnishing more or less valuable statistics upon
this topic, we obtain the best view,
about the question at issue if we
follow her movements, how and from
which sources she replenished her stock again,
when this extraordinary Asiatic demand had
ceased in 1866. She did begin, for the first time
since 1856, to coin five-franc pieces again in 1867.
Several circumscances, in part extraordinary in
their character, favored a more rapid accumulation, viz. tion, viz.:

1. The suspension of specie-payments in Italy, and the consequent emigration of specie from

and the consequent emigration of specie from there.

2. The small Asiatic demand, —British India having contracted a heavy debt, on which interest had to be paid in England.

3. The rising production of our mines, and the suspension of specie-payments by this country. Yet, with all these favorable circumstances, wo find that the access to her stocks did not amount to more than \$105,000,000 at the end of 1880,—the larger portion of which had come from Italy. There are no reliable figures showing how much the receipts from Italy were exactly, and if can only be stated that the two countries had the same coins, and that France, according to Mr. Goechen's only be stated that the two countries had the same coins, and that France, according to Mr. Goschen's report presented to the British Farliament in July of last year, appears to have given to Italy, during the years 1860 to 1865, about \$50,000,000 more than received from there; while, from 1866 to the end of 1869, she received from the same direction about \$80,000,000 more than exported thereto, conformably to French statistics. From the memorandum of the British Consul in Rome, attached to Mr. Goschen's report, it appears to me, however, as if these-figures would embrace the two metals, gold and silver; but the Consul states that French coins had been largely in circulation throughout Italy previous to 1896, and that Italian silver coins alone amounted to over \$85,000,000.

Again, reference to the movement of silver from

ous to 1800, and that Inlain sliver coins alone amounted to ever \$85,000,000.

Again, reference to the movement of sliver from and into the United Kingdom indicates that France received only about \$16,000,000 more from England, the main sliver market, than she surrendered in the same direction during such years of 1806 to 1833; consequently, it is safe to assert that the same and in the same during those years did come from Italy.

From such an excess of imports over exports, the consumption of France for manufacturing, and abrasion of coin, has to be deducted, which is large in France,—her exports of articles consuming precious metals being considerable.

The French movements of precious metals durreliable, owing to the occupation of a large portion of her territory by the German army. As far as silver is concerned, they show the following

believe that there was no increase of monetary stock of silver outside of Asia during those five years, but that paper countries (Italy in a larger, and the United States in a small degree) created any such increase in one or the other country, mainly in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland. We enter now upon the period 1872 to 1875, and I think no fairer look can be given of it than the following general sketch of Mr. Goschen: 40,000,000 40,000,000 20,000,000

\$ 98,000,000 167,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 23,000,000 38,000,000 Russia.
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England.
United States.....

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Asia. Russia, and Spain may be more or less considered of a permanent character, —manufacturing, and maintaining existing coinage, probably requiring similar amounts on an average; while the United States were aiready engaged in new coinage, amounting to about \$10,000,000 up to the end of 1875 for subsidiary coin, —their consumptive power for manufacturing having oeen estimated at \$6,000,000 a year. Russia, of course, would require a much larger amount for manufacturing and to maintain coinage, if the latter element would exist within her dominions instead of inconvertible paper. The heavy access to the stock of France could, of course, not continue; and it is but antural that with 1876 she and the other members of the Latin Union suspended coinage, creating thereby the disturbance in the silver market which has continued ever since. Yet attention has again to be called to the fact that, after deducting her probable consumption for manufacturing, both for the home market and for export, and the amounts surrendered by Italy, Germany, and Austria, the access to her monetary stock would have been small. Consequently there existed no over-production of silver during this period.

I have very often wondered why France did not close her mints for silver at an earlier date, making thereby Germany's proceedings a dead law; and can only account for such tardy action by her large financial obligations towards Germany, and her consequently desired the proceedings a dead law; and can only account for such tardy action by her large financial obligations towards Germany, and her consequently in the proceedings a dead law; and can only account for such tardy action by her large financial obligations towards Germany, and her consequently in

WILL TEST HIS CLAIM. WILL TEST HIS CLAIM.

San Francesco, Cal., July 10.—One Col. Bonlden is about to commence a suit against the United States to obtain possession of Mare Island, now used by the Government as a navy yard. The plaintiff alleges the title of the United States to the island, which was originally a Mexican grant, is uncound, and that he holds the only valid fitle. The Third District Court has granted the plaintiff an order to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses who are numerous and scattered over the State. The following will appear as counsel for the plaintiff: Judge Jeremish S. Black and Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington, and Mesers. Mizner M. Noon and Alvaredo, of San Francisco.

CAMP SUPPLY.

Special Disputch to The Tribunz.

LEAVENWORDER, Kam., July 10.—A fire at Camp
Supply, Indian Territory, destroyed five officers',
quarters. Capt. William Lyster and Lieut. J. A.

# ARCHITECT EGAN.

The True Inwardness of McCaffrey's Charge

Against Him. oner McCaffrey, the indicted, —the genteman whose game has been one of bluff when not engaged in the more lucrative business of associat-ing with contractors,—has publicly announced that he proposes to prefer charges against Architect Egan, and has been se stapidly kind as to force Egan, and has been so stapinly kind as to fore-chadow the character of his complaints. A year or more ago, it will be remembered, he was in a similar pet, and was going before the Grand Jary to have Patrick Fanning indicted for calling him a thief, and applying to him other uninviting names. He has net been heard of since in the Fanning mat-ter, and the chances are that Egan will get off equally as easy.

But, acting on the supposition that he intends to get some one to write something ugly about Egan, and then lay the same before the County Board, to state the substance of his charges may not be will EGAN'S OFFENSE

consists in his refusing to be used by the "Ring" to rob the County Treasury for their benefit. He has never been accused of dishquesty, and as long as ne divided his carnings with the "Ring" the question of his competency was never raised. But now he is everything that is bad, and must be gotten rid of. Why? Because, first, he refused to obey the orders of the Board to do an filegal act; and, second, and most important, because he has refused to certify to Walker's being entitled to draw about \$1.00,000 from the County Treasury, which it is well known he is not entitled to. So much for McCaffrey's animus in brief. Now for his charges, if he ever makes any: He first proposes to charge incompetency, and ac will undertake to substantiate the charge by setting forth that Egan has changed the specifications for the Court-House work in minor particulars at various times. Under sists in his refusing to be used by the "Ring changed the specifications for the Court-House work in minor particulars at various times. Under this head the most be can show will be that he has exercised his rights under his contract with the county by so changing the plans as to strengthen and solidify the work as it progressed,—a duty incumbent on him, and for the performance of which he is under heavy bond.

His next charge will be that Egan has agreed to allow the contractors who have made the changes ordered by him. a reasonable compensation for

allow the contractors who have made the changes ordered by him a reasonable compensation for their work, and in this, if he fails to state that every change or allowance was made with the knowledge and consent of the Building Committee of the Board, he will fail to state the whole truth. Such is the substance of his proposed charges, without going into detail, and the object in making them is apparent.

A reporter called on Mr. Egan yesterday to get at an idea of his sins,—that is, an idea of such as are not generally known, and such as McCaffrey appears inclined to unearth,—and especially to ask him in reference to the charge made by Commissioner Schmidt the day previous to the effect that he had agreed to allow Sexton an "extra" of \$3 per thousand for the brick-work, and certain extras for fromwork, etc. Egan was found at his office, being interviewed by a Commissioner, and he greeted the reporter very much as he would the peanut-peddler with "No interviewe to-day." He would have nothing to say on the subject, and said that his mouth was closed on all Court-House natters until after McCaffrey had carried out his threat. The reporter struggled with him with all his might, assured him that whatever he saw fit to say would be held sacred from city editors and everybody else, but it was no use. He was implacable, crossgrained, peevish, and busy, and finally the idea of an interview was given up. The scribe, though defeated, was not dispayed, and immediately bent his steps toward the Court-House Square in the hope of meeting some one who could impart the desired information. Beside Sexton's office stood an encyclopedia of Court-House literature, and he was pounced upon. He had never failed in the reporter's darkest hour in search of news, and was approached in the confidence that he would not fail then. He did not, and of what he said a brief summary is appended. To start on, he said he knew it all. Said he.

not fall then. He did not, and of what he said a brief summary is appended. To start on, he said he knew it all. Said he,
"SO FAR AS SCHMIDT'S CHARGE IS CONCERNED it is almost devoid of truth. When the Harms pier was torn down, the cement in the centre, though it had been put in five months, was found not to have set, although it was setting nicely. I was present, and when Egan saw the condition of things he said that would not do, and that he would have to make some changes in the specifications for the mortar and grouting of the walls in Sexton's contract. Later." he continued, "I was on the ground and heard Egan and Sexton talking over the inatter of changing the specifications, and heard Egan remark that a further reason for making the change was the fact that the only brick that Sexton could then get was softer that ought to

that Sexion could then get was softer that ought to be used.

"The old specifications called for the use of cement for-mortar in the piers and the grouting of every third course of the waits with a mixture of lime and cement. Egan, in view of all things, did not consider the specifications sufficient, and his opinion was concurred in by Sexion and some Commissioners standing around. The order was then given to use cement in the piers, and to grout every course in the walls, instead of every third course. The matter of extra allowance was talked over, and 53 was established as the limit to be charged per 1,000 bricks for the extra work, Egan reserving the right to fix the price at his discretion, and limiting the agreement to apply to the basement story. The Commissioners knew of it, and gave their sanction to it, and one of them—Mr. Holden—even went so far as to urge Egan to grout the first story in the same way, and to assure him that the Board wanted it so done. Egan, I understand, adouted Hotden's sugges-

to assure him that the Board wanted it wo cont.
Egan, I understand, adopted Hotden's suggestion,—at least the work is being grouted as it was in the basement story."

"IS THIS ALL THE EXTRA WORK ALLOWED or ordered by Egan?" asked the reporter after his story-teller had nearly lost his breath.

"No." he rejoined; "but this is all that amounly to anything. He ordered Walker to increase the size of some of the beds in the basement, but against this deductions are to be made, so the matter is scarcely worth considering."

"Is this all?"

"Is this all?"
"Well, no; I believe he ordered some extra
iron to strengthen and stay certain points, but
against this, too, are deductions, so it is not worth
conscitation." "And this is the amount of extras ordered, and

"And this is the amount of extras ordered, and these the circumstances."

"This is all I know of."

"Do you think the architect has overstepped his bounds?"

"No, sir! The trouble has been he has been too timid. If he had taken the bull by the horns before, he would have been better off. Everthing he has ordered has been to improve the work, and he has so ordered it that there is no possibility of the county being wronged if the Board will back him up and refuse to pay the contractors a greater sum than he recommends."

"The Commissioners knew of this work being ordered!"

"Certainly. They are around every day, and when not on the walls are closeted with Sexton in his office."

his office."

"Did you ever hear any of them complain about the extras?"

"Never. All that I ever heard was complaint that he had not ordered more extras, just as I have told you about Holden."

The reporter here dropped his subject, more deeply impressed, however, than ever, that Egan's sins so far had consisted in opposing "Ring" schemes, and in trying—not always with success, nor yet wisely—to thwart the robbery of the public Treasury.

# CAPT. BUNDY.

A Trial-Trip of the "Glad Tidings."

The trial-trip of Capt. Bundy's new Gospel ship, the Glad Tidings, was had yesterday on Lake Michigan. The new boat has already been-described more than once, and it is only necessary

the Glad Tidings, was had yesterday on Lake Michigan. The new boat has already been-described more than once, and it is only necessary here to state that she is a two-masted yacht, forty-seven feet in length over all, and with twelve feet beam. She has been boilt under Capt. Bundy's directions, especially for his accommodation, and is well-fitted, stanch, and a good sea-boat, as was fully proved yesterday. While not intended for a fast sailer, it is estimated that she can attain a speed, under favorable conditions, of about nine knots per hour, but nothing of this kind was developed on the trial-trip.

The Glad Tidings had been advertised to leave her moorings at Rush-street bridge at 11 a. m. but some delay ensued, and it was nearly half an hour later when the Ben Drake took her in tow, and the signal to start was given. Some forty persons, including several prominent clergymen of the city, had proposed taking a trip, and it was reported that a heavy sea was running outside, and these two facts had considerable effect in reducing the number of actual passengers. Among those who did start were the Rev. L. Raymond, the Rev. J. H. Burns, the Rev. Jacob Post, D. D., of the Holland Presbyterian Church, the Rev. N. F. Stahl, of Campbell Park Mission, Mr. T. W. Goodspeed, his son and daughter, Miss Carrie E. Smith, and Capt. Bundy's wife and family.

The Ben Drake, being somewhat behind time, started off at a lively rate, and in a very few minutes the North Pier was rounded.

Then THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

The yacht started in on a series of erratic movements, which speedily resulted in placing about half the crowd on their beam-ends. Going down the river, an enterprising Christian produced a copy of the No. 2 collection of hymns, and proposed that some singing should be had.

"Pull for the Shore" was suggested, but, on motion of a sarronic reporter, was abandoned temporarily in favor of "Hold the Fort," said scoffer intimating that some of the party would have to hold on pretty strong before they got very far. In less tha

called on the skipper for an account or ins boat and the work contemplated by him during the coning season.

CAPT. BUNDY SAID

that the boat which he used last year was found to be much too small, and the new one has been will at a cost of about \$1,760. All of the cost had been subscribed but \$200, and he proposed sailing as soon as the small debt was cleared off. He had on board a large number of Testaments and Hymmelooks in English, German, French, and Norwegian, intended for distribution among the inhermen and lumberness of Wisconsin and Michigan. He proposed to take the west shore of the take, and at Traverse City expected to co-operate with some clergymen there who whised to visit Beaver Island and hold religious services there. His plan was to stop at the small settlements where no regular preacher was stationed, and there hold meetings and distribute the Scriptures, free or at nominal prices. During 1870 much good had been done in this way, and he considered the mission-field as being a large and uncultivated one.

Mr. Goodspeed made a few remarks, pointing out the necessity for action, and several rentlemen present started a subscription. The Rev. J. H. Burns assumed the payment of a bill for \$110 on account of supplies, and the amount necessary for clearing off the debt was materially reduced. It is proposed to soliett contributions within the next few days from clizens, and Capt. Bundy hopes to start on his mission before the week is out. He will be accompanied by his wife and family and two sallors, and hopes to get in some solid work before fall. About 5 o clock the excursionists were landed in the North Silp, fully satisfied that they had had a good time, and hopeful for the success of the Gospel ship.

# FOUND DEAD. Murdered for Fun.

Murdered for Fun.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Mahoney, while going home, stumbled across the body of a man at the northeast corner of Brown and Wright streets with a bullet-hole junder the right eye, the wound penetrating the brain. He bicked him up, instituted inquiries, and found that the man's name was William Shanley, of No. 40 Heary name was William Shanley, of No. 40 street. The people living near the corner of and Wright streets say that about 1 o'clock morning they saw a buggy drive around the ner, and that just then they heard fixed by one of the three person the vehicle. The persons immediately away, and, the neighbors, thinking perhaps if done all that was required of them in their eyes and ears open, quietly retired night. Officers Laughlin and Fitzpatrick the track of the party in the buggy, chased licle and its occupants to the river, at the Mather street, where the buggy upset, the becoming entangled among the lumber pile.

of his being around that time of night. About noon yesterday the police arrest rough known as "Nibsey" Payne—a is said to re one of the charpest young burglars on the West Side. He lives ne ner of Brown and Wright atreets, and to have had some trouble with Shanley yesterday. Hence the supposition that hand in the murdered man was found to have \$1.25, and that this sum thely to be all he would ever have at any one time, as he was a poor, rough

by which time something new may be developed.

GANNON OWNS UP.

Later in the day Gannon owned up to being one of the three persons who were in the bugy, and also confessed about the murder. The vehicle, he states, was stolen by his two companions, one of whom did the shooting. He had nothing to do with fit, save being in their company. Shanley was abot down in pure deviler, as neither of the three knew him, and hence could root have had any grades against him. Gannon

# THE WEATHER.

Upper-Lake region, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, clear or partly clondy weather, followed at northerly and western

winds, ar			SERVATION	L. HCAGO, July 10.
Time.	Bar. Th	F IN.	Wind.	Rn. Wegiter
3:53 p. m.	29.88 61 29.88 61 23.88 61 29.92 61	70 668 68 68	N. E., fres N. E., fres N. E., fres N. E., fres	h. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.
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Alpena Budalo Cheyenne Cleveland Davenport Detroit Duluth Escanaba. Grand Ha	29.85 29.88 30.00 29.87 29.87 29.98	55 61 70 68 68 62 68 55 62	N. W., gen S., gentle, N., fresh. N., fresh. N. E., fresh N. E., fresh N. W., gen.	Clear.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, July 10.—The Cuban League in this city have resolved to make an appeal to the people of the United States asking them to shew their sympathy with struggling Cuban patriots; also to ask Congress, when it meets, to take some action that will end the struggle.

Baltinors, July 10.—The American Philological Association commenced its ninth annual session this afterneon. About thirty Professors and linguists from colleges and institutions of learning from New England, the Western. Middle, and Southern States, are present.

PROFIDENCE. R. I., July 10.—The contennial anniversary of the capture of Gen. Prescott by Col. Barton was commemorated to-day on the scene of the exploit.

Sr. Paul., Minn., July 10.—Complete returns of the vote of the State at the special election held June 12, on the old railroad-bond question, of ficially canvassed to-day, show the entire vote cast was 76, 500, of which 50, 176 were noce and 17, 324 ayes. Majority against the proposed plan of settlement, 41, 852. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OBITUARY.

Indianapolis, July 10.—Judge C. B. Steele, ar State Senator from the Mattoon, Ill., district, died of apoplexy at his residence in this city this evening.

Whereing, W. Va., July 10.—Dr. David Bangley, an old and prominent physician of this city died at his residence in this city to-day of diabetes miletus. Dr. Bangley was strictly a self-mataman, and was greatly beloved by the citizens of this community. During the late Civil Wax he was a regimental surgeon in a West Virginia regiment, which position he filled with credit.

\*\*Obstraory, Mich.\*\* July 10.—The Hon. Z. A. Brush, one of the richest men of Detroit, died suddenly at Grosse Point this evening of heard disease.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, July 10.—Arrived, steamship Scrthia, from Liverpool; Greece, from Leadou: Daniel Steinman, from Antwerp; Gellert, from Hamburg: State of Georgia, from Glasgov; Ville de Paria, from Havre.

LONDON, July 10.—Steamships Anchoria and Rhein, from New York; Numberg, from Baldmore, and Batavia, from Boston, have arrived ont.

EX-GOV. NOYES.

Boan's Huad, N. H., July 10.—Guests at Bear's
Head gave a reception to ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio,
this evening, and presented him with an elegant
gold-headed came.

A Fraud on American Manufacturers.

Shangkai Correspondence Son Francisco Carchicia.

I do not know how far it will feed the vashity of the manufacturers, or if it will excite their insignation, as it did mine, but the noble British marchant is flooding the market in this country with cheap Manchester fabrics, which he has the thest to call "American drills." When expositated with on the fraud they frankly confess they cannot make them, cannot afford the genuine article, as that the Chinese will buy some other; so that counterfeit our best brands, and thank God that are not as other mas har araumble. American

1 1

THE Trouble Among th

the Town of Cicero. I a mr. Cognet votes were Trustee, said he was de position. The Trustees tions, one of which 'uniter claimed Osgood waxpaver and voter of of the Osgood party, the oth sides Judge M When no injury was A REAPING

that this device was not they had not been plainant seemed to be talting or tipping motion cree would therefore be the case be referred to t

with the expect

In the case of James was directed to sell our was division to see an archaest and a cook of months' notice.

Robert S. Jenkins was gree of Daniel Bog logic.

Bradford Hancock israciora Hancock George Tyson.
The creations of Jo composition of 15 pero A composition of 25 cepted to the matter of A first dividend of 10 trusy in the estate of The final dividend in Mitchell was began year only let a complete to day.

Assumes will ce the estate of John Laton A. Ulrick.

Fustand Lozano, Tally are began a suit yearned to cano, Tally condy Booner commander the County of Sit. 000.

Herman Wiefler suctions.

600. Edward Taggart, A. Fletcher brought suit f Cook. Ratio Kihin filed a biogeorge, August, Anni for dower in Lot 21 is 47, Block 26, of the Cithe W. Ja. except the the N. E. is of the S. THE CO Judge Wallace gay andience yesterday. Pleasant as could we were not altocether treed is. Never can avoid it. Yesterday morning to docked, the objectors ton et al., who were sand B. N. Wilson. Their clients being exprincipally on the grot in its proceedings, an propriations was for Judge Wallace overrand the objectors too Mr. Borden was allowed and in the east was involved, and in the east were and in the east was a rolly a proper and the objectors too Mr. Borden was allowed and in the east was a for Judge Wallace also by Mr. Whitehead, at it al., that the Village to levy an appropriation into east of Olings and Greier were made. Twenty-five objects to object all of a petty overruled.

To the

munt of his boat

ATHER. aly 11-1 a. m. -For the wer Missouri Valleys and

Cricaco, July 10

Cricaco, July 10 5; minimum, 65. ERVATIONS. AGO, July 10—Midnight.

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W C NOTES.

The Cubum League in this an appeal to the people ing them to show their Cuban patriots; also to

he American Philologists ninth annual session ty Professors and impartitutions of learning Western, Middle, and to J. O.—The centennial re of Gen. Prescott by orated to-day on the o The 1 rebune.

1.— Complete returns of the special election hela and-bond question, of how the entire vote cast 6 were noes and 17, 324 proposed plan of cet-

10.—Dr. David Bang physician of this city, city to-day of diabeter, strictly a self-mada wed by the citizens of late Civil War he was West Virginia regulation of the Pribusa.

The Pribusa.

—The Hon. E. A. men of Detroit, dien this evening of heart

HIP NEWS.

-Arrived, steamship
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from Glasgow; Ville

OYES.

Manufacturers
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e genuine srticle, and
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and the Protection Life." Judgments and New Suits.

THE COURTS.

Fronble Among the Ciceronians Orgood

Cases in the County Court--- Record of

Judge Moore yesterday decided the motion for Judge Moore yesterday decided the motion for hjunction in the case of Wood vs. Donnersberger, Hanson, and McCaffery, three of the Trustees of the Town of Cicero. It seems that some time ago a Mr. Osgood was appointed to fill a vacancy. Last spring some votes were cast for Gilbert Race for Trustee, and he was declared elected without opposition. The Trustees then divided into two factions, one of which supported Race, while the other claimed Osgood was still Trustee. Wood, a tarpayer and voter of the town, and an adherent of the Osgood party, then filed a bill to prevent the Trustees of the opposite clique from attempting to charge the town for any expenditures or contracts. After an elaborate argument had been made on both sides, Judge Moore decided that the complainant had a complete remedy, either by manna-

After an elaborate argument had been made on both sides, Judge Moore decided that the complainant had a complete remedy, either by mandamas to compel the Town Clerk to recognize Osgood and enroll his name among the Trustees, or by quo warranto to try Race's title to the office. When no injury was shown, as in the present case, or when there was another adequate method of securing relief, courts of equity would not interfere to enjoin officers from proceeding to act. The motion for injunction would therefore be overruled.

A REAPING-MACHINE CASE.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decides the patent case of High Graham vs. E. H. Gammon and William Deering. This was a bill filed to prevent the defendants from infringing a batent for certain improvements in harvesters, granted Feb. 11, 1808, to A. B. Graham. There were eleven specifications in the bill, but only two were insisted upon. These covered a device for rocking or rolling the sickle-bar or sickle-beam. The defendants claimed that this device was not new, and that in any case they had not been guilty of infringement. Judge Blodgett, however, thought otherwise. He said that the mere suggestion that a certain result could be obtained was not patentable, and did not anticipate the patent. It was necessary to describe the mechanism by which the proposed results were to be obtained. The proof did not show a want of noveity, and the compainant seemed to be the first who had obtained a tilting or tipping motion for the sickle bar. A decree would therefore be rendered in his favor, and the case be referred to the Master to ascertain the damages. OSGOOD VS. THE PROTECTION LIFE-INSURANCE

OSGOOD VS. THE PROTECTION LIPE-INSURANCE
COMPANY.

A motion for a new trial was made yesterday before Judge Rogers in the case of William O. Osgood
vs. the Protection Life-Insurance Company,
and it was argued for two hours by
Mr. M. F. Tuley. on behalf
of the defendants. Judge Rogers declined to hear
Mr. C. M. Hardy for the plaintiff, but immediately
decided in his favor and annulied the motion. He
said that when a company had agreed to receive a
check as cash in payment of stock, even though it
was not drawn against any funds, as between the
subscriber and the company, such stock so paid for
was full paid-up stock. A Judgment was thereupon
entered for \$10,070.67 and execution issued, but
stayed until this morning. An appeal was taken
by the Company.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was occupied yesterday morning
in hearing the case of Joseph E. Roy against the
Pennsylvania Company. Roy had a sleeping-car
berth on the defendents line, from this city east,
and, when about fifty miles on his route, the berth
fell, injuring him severely. The defendants
claimed they were, and found in favor of the plaintiff for
\$10,000.

The case of H. T. Helm vs. the Commercial National Bank was on trial before Juage Blodgett

they were, and found in favor of the plaintiff for \$10,000."

The case of H. T. Helm vs. the Commercial National Bank was on trial before Juage Biodgett yesterday atternoon. The plaintiff brings suit to recover some \$20,000 due him, as he claims, for legal services. He was on the stand, and told of the almost superhuman endeavors he had made to collect money from Sam Walker and of his uniform failure. He testified that for weeks his principal business was to chase Walker around town, in the attempt to corner him and compel him to make some arrangement, and though he could not place an exact value on his services, he thought it was worth a good deal to hunt. Sam Walker down. Walker in the meantime sat in the court-room enjoying the affair hugely, and probably laughing to himself at the trouble that had been taken over him. The case will be concluded to day.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mary McGrath from John McGrath on the ground of cruelty.

voice to Mary McGrath from John McGrath on the ground of cruelty.

Bankhupficy Matters.

James McAndrews, a metal dealer at No. 117
West Lake street, found it necessary yesterday to clear his books of bad accounts in order to begin may with the expected financial reaction. He has \$137 of preferred debts. \$6,500 of secured, the securities being valued at \$15,000, and \$2,947.25 of unsecured. His assets consist of \$8,800 worth of real estate, heavily incumbered; a note for \$675; stock of old metal, \$700; horse, buggy, robes, and seleth, \$255; machinery, safe, and fixtures, \$1,516; sewing machine, \$20; open accounts, \$3,521.79; and fire insurance policies to the amount of \$5,500 on his house and store. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard. A discharge was issued to John C. McGord. The composition meeting in the case of William F. Wilson was confraed.

The composition in the matter of French, Shaw & Co. was directed to be set aside unless the bankrupts pay the amount fixed by, such composi-tion within ten days. tion within ter days.
John G. Mitchell was yesterday appointed pro-visional Assumes of A. J. & F. Neuberger, under a bond of \$10,000, in place of P. Benz, who rein the case of James H. Hubbard, the Assignee was directed to sell certain lands in Arkansas, and some lots in Cook County, after giving three grouphalmostics.

months-notice.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Daniel Bogie, Jr., and of Walter S. logic.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of George Tyson.
The creations of John H. Wallace accepted a composition of 15 per cent cash within thirty days. A composition of 20 per cent was offered and accepted in the matter of Morris Mitchell.

A first dividend of 10 per cent was declared yestrday in the estate of George F. Farrington.
The final dividend meeting in the case of J. C. Mitchell was began yesterday, and will propably be completed to day.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day in the estate of John Morrison, Clark & Silva, and Barton A. Ulrich.

Superitor Court in Brief.
Fusiano Lozano, Yseidro Pendas, and Miguel Alvarez began a suit yesterday against Patrick L. Garrity to recover \$1,500.

Cundy Booner commenced an action in trespass gainst the County of Cook, laying damages at

ornty to recover \$1,500.
Condy Booner commenced an action in trespassing the County of Cook, laying damages a seamst the County of Coo.

\$10,000.

He tman Wieiler sued Lazarus E. Labolt for \$1,-000.

Edward Taggart, A. H. Simmons, and N. A. Fletcher brought suit for \$1,200 against John R. Cook.

Francis Ethy commenced an action in trespass spainst Esnjamin La Mory, laying damages at 15,000. Katie Kuhn filed a bill against Michael, Joseph,

katie Kuhn filed a bill against Michael, Joseph, George, Angust, Annie, and Lizzie Kuhn, asking for dower in Lot 21 in Block 25, and Lots 46 and 47, Block 26, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. 5, except the S. E. & of the N. W. 4 and the N. E. & of the S. W. & of Sec. 5, 39, 14.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Judge Wallace gave the tax-dodgers another andience yesterday. While the interview was as pleasant as could well be imagined, the results were not altogether satisfactory to those whose treed is, 'Never pay as long as you can avoid it.' The Court first listened yesterday morning to the fourteenth case on the docket, the objectors being Alexander N. Fullerion et al., who were represented by John Borden and B. N. Wilson, These gentiemen objected to their clients being compelled to pay their taxes principally on the ground that the State Board of Equalization had violated the rule of uniformity in its proceedings, and that part of the city's appropriations was for interest on illegal debts. Judge Wallace overraled these flimsy objections, and the objectors took an exception to the ruling. Mr. Borden was also the aitorney for John P. Olinger et al. m a case where a similar objection was involved, and in which the same record and he same order were made. Among those included in the et al. was Andre Matteson, of the Times.

Judge Wallace also overruled the objection raised by Mr. Whitehead, attorney for George A. Ingalls it al., that the Village of Hyde Park had an right to levy an appropriation to cover a deficiency that night arise. The same parties also objected to the lift taxes, on the same ground as that referred to us the case of Olinger et al., and the same record and order were made as in that case.

Twenty-five objections were heard during the diverseled.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Lee was tried for robbery, found guilty and remanded.

D. C. McLain, a Constable, was tried for mallessance in office and sequitted.

James F. Caulfield was on trial for an assault to kill.

JUDGE BLODGETT-SS to end of calendar, including second call. No. 880, Heim vs. Commercial National Bank on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No court to-day.

JUDGE MOORE—Motions.

JUDGE BOOTH—In court July 16.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set Cases 167, Ray vs. Walker.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set Cases 107, 187 vs. 187 vs.

"SUMMER COMFORT" OIL-STOVES. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, July 10.—In the report of the trial of oil-stoves by Prof. Lambert, before the Board of Underwriters and others, it is said that "the Summer Comfort was filled with gas and lighted from the vents, and exploded, though with no great flerceness." This is a total misrepresentation of the facts, as witnessed by those present, and which Prof. Lambert will not deny. The Professor proposed to test the various stores with gas. None of the representatives of the different manufactarers present were willing to submit their stoves to this test, on the alleged ground of unfairness. We then placed the "Summer Comfort," for which we are agents, in the Professor's hands, with the request that he would subject it to any test he was capable of applying, for our satisfaction, as we were unwilling to offer for sale an article that might prove disastrons to those who used it. The Professor manediately filled the stove with gas, and applied the torch to the vent-tube, without the slightest visible result. It did not explode, even gently. He then filled the stove a second time, and again applied the torch, with the same result. It would not explode, or even ignite, by applying the torch to the vent-tubes. The Professor then proceeded to demonstrate that, though it would not explode through the vent tubes, the fisme would follow the wick down the tube into the oil-chamber, and thus explode the stove. The wick tube is three inches in depth and completely filled with the wick. Now, how did the Professor demonstrate that the flame would follow the wick three inches through a closely filled tube and ignite the gas? He withdrew the wick entirely from the tube, filled the stove with gas, and applied the torch to the open tube, and the result was, not an explosion, but the gas, passing out through the open tube, was ignited and burned, not in the stove, but on the top of the tube, in a small, steady, blue fiame, about half an inch in height, and continued to burn until the gas was consumed. This certainly was not a "very fierce explosion." This test completely satisfied as that the construction of the "Summer Comfort" is such as to render it perfectly as for our store is a fair test, not as an advertisement, but that the public may be able to use it without apprehension of danger, or reject it entirely if unworthy. We challenge the Professor to explode it, if he is able, by any fair test.

WILLIAN BLAIR & C.D. posed to test the various stoves with gas. None of

CURRENT GOSSIP. A DREAM OF LONG AGO.

I am sitting by the fireside, And the fire is burning low; Through a wilderness of embers Darts a wee flame to and fro.
Ha! I dream—mine eyes deceive me! Slumber rests not on my brow, And mine eyes see true and clearly: No, I am not dreaming now.

Gone are all the glowing embers, And their soft, uncertain light-Gone the hearthstone and the fireplace, Faces, forms, I gladly know-Filled is all the air with voices Sweetly sounding, soft and low.

Still they come in untold numbers Whence was once the gray old hearth, Thronging close and closer 'round me-Beauty, youth, and heartful mirth. Now I rise, no longer aged, Join with them in dance and song; All that youth and joy can conjure Speed the flying hours along.

Now I feel in grasp of friendship Hands I'd thought were cold and stirl, And from hos I'd thought were lifeless Words of love my spirit thrill. Lips press mine in loving rapture, Hand seeks hand, and eye soeks eye; Joy is all around, about me, and life's sorrows pass me by.

What, all gone! 'Twas just this moment Youth, and love, and friends were mine; Now I'm sitting by the fireside Age and grief my heart enthrall, And my hair has strangely waitened Since I heard the last footfall.

O 'twas truth, I was not dreaming; For the vision of a slumber, Or a waking dream's glad grace. Yet the house, the hearth, the fireplace, Wrinkled face, gray head—O then, If indeed I was but dreaming,

THE PEASANTS ON THE BORDER

OF THE DANUBE.
Translated from a French journal, for The Tribune,
by Emma Stenley.
On arriving at an inu in the quiet village of Orsava, I was assigned a chamber whose windows in one direction looked over a charming spectacle. Here a lovely valley, divided by the circuitons waters of the Danube, and surrounded by the moun-tains of Servia, meets the view. At night, when the moon arises over the forest-clad mountains, and spreads its glories over woods and waters, a accese of melancholy beauty and weird grandeur recalls the rich imagery of Walter Scott, and the most tender reveries of a poet's dream. On the opposite side, my windows open on the main route of the village, and this is a true menagerie. The fowls of my host promenade fraternally with those of his neighbors, sheep graze on the borders of the ditch, with poultry fattening for the winter, and swine, which are here, as in Servia, one of the swine, which are here, as in Servia, one of the greatest resources of the place. Nothing can present a more indicrous sight than the intrusion of a strange dog, on this happy family. The pigs commence a low grunt; the sheep press one against another in a square battalion; the king of the barayard seata himself on his spurs, sinkes his crest, and, spreading his wings, commences the chant of battle. The geese, no less brave, form a demicircle, extend their necks, and, hissing, advance on the common foe, who, stupefied and frightened at this defense, retires hastily from his imprudent expedition.

chant of battle. The greese, no less brive, form a demicircle, extend their necks, and, hissing, advance on the common foe, who, stupelled and frightened at this defense, retires hastily from his imprudent expedition.

At times, a Waliachlan peasant appears on the same route, in a chariot drawn by two poines, driven at a rapid pace, accompanied by a young girl, who descends at different nonese, carrying a basket of fruits and flowers. The Waliachlans have reduced human clothing to the most primitive form,—the men wearing nothing but pants and a shirt, and an enormous sheepskin cap in summer as well as winter,—thus displaying a greater regard for the warmth of the head than that of the feet, as shoes and stockings are never worn. The women equally despise shoes and stockings. They are attired finan undergarment fled under the chin, and a kind of woolen apron in front and another behind—both trimmed with deep fringe, and fastened just above the high by means of a celt. Their braided hair forms a crown around the head, to which the more elegant add silver media or iflowers of the field. This dress resembles that which was worn by their ancestors during the period of the Roman Empire, and I am assured that these interpled daughters of Wallachia make no addition to this light follette in the winter.

Three times a week the Village of Orsava is privileged with a sort of market, sustained by some Turkish merchants of the neighborhood, and Servian peasants. Although the quarantine has relaxed signly from its ancient rigor, it does not permit this trade to be carried on without a good deal of formsilty. The market is held in a vast shed, separated by balustrades into two galleries. The Wallachians are on one side, and the Servians and Turks on the other. The bargains are made at a distance by two or three employees of the Government, who promenade between the balustrades, and remit the change to prove or the carry on the form of the period of views in the sun of age, and fatigue have not disagned, there are many of surp

AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

I never reflect upon the breadth and generosity of the underlying idea of our system of government, with all its manly equities, its constant demand upon its citizens for the most elevated sentiments known to our nature, and the opportunities afforded for their exercise, that it does not appear to me more and more, and beyond all other forms of government yet devised, the most favorable theatre for the exercise of all the qualifies that dignify and adorn mankind, and that, if penetrated with a true sense of the part which each man among us should bear in such a pian, an American citizen ought to be in the best sense of the word a gentleman. I have had good reason to realize the exacting nature of the toil and varied occupation of our busy struggle in American life, and amid what a rush of events we have been carving civilization out of the wildersess, smulating with hot impatience the results and accumulations of centuries of work and thought in the older nations. AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

well-earned wealth and letoure—are of gradual growth, and have been necessarily postponed until our temple of civil and religious liberty was executed upon secure foundations and our grand experiment of self-control by a free people shall have been well tosted. Art, its studies and higher influences. I do not underrate, and the great advantages it can impart to its disciples; but personal contact has taught me how much of that true refinement, delicacy of sentiment, and sensitive consideration for the feelings of others, which we justly regard as the best fruit of high breeding and culture, can and does exist in the simplicity of American society, uninstructed even by that European example which to some of our countrymen seems the necessary imprimatur of social success.

European example which to some of our countrymen seems the accessary imprimatur of social success.

The American snob has none of the inducements or excuses of his British brother, and when he follows in his track and gilds and veneers his pettiness and valearity in initiation of rank and distinguished station, he sins more against nature and the honest simplicity and natural dignity which are akin to republican institutions, and which may well be worn by every man who lives under them according to their true and manips spirit.

It is in our power to create a standard of American character and manhood as lofty as that of any age or nation, and to compel our representatives at home and abroad to conform their conduct to it. The spirit of true chivalry in all its gentieness and resistance to the overbearing, mercy to whom mercy was due, and honor to whom honor is due, can and does exist in America to-day, under the "hodden gray" of the laborer and mechanic, the threadbare coat of the clerk or the grave garb of the hardworked merchant or man of the professions, as truly as it ever did under the helmet and chain armor of any knight-errant of the olden time.

The American people can justly demand from those who are delegated to represent them abroad or at home a punctillous observance of honor and delicate pride in their private and public conduct, and the moral inducence to be obtained by dignified self-respect, intelligence, and high personal integrity will far outweigh any attempted competition with the show and glitter of the representatives of other governments not based upon the principle of voluntary and orderly self control. In truth it will be found that where American representatives abroad have drawn obloquy and just censure or contempt upon themselves or their country, it has been usually caused by some ignorant attempt at estentations display, or the unworthy pursuit of private gain, in both of which the dignity of their position was forgotten or disregarded, and the fault was not "Americanism," but the

FIGHTING MOLLY MONROE.

Correspondence San Francisco Nasi.

Molly Monroe has a peculiar history—a history of daring adventures in the land of the Aztecs. It was customary with Molly to accompany all the leading scouts against the common foe, the Apache. Dressed in the uniform of the country at that day—buckekin pants, with the usual appendages of beads and fringes, broad-brimmed hat, and armed with a Henry rifle, two six-shooters, and a bowie-knife, she was ready for the fray. And when it came down to a good square indian fight, Molly was right there, as many a one of the Apaches found to his cost. I shall never forget an incident that happened to our party of twenty when on a secontagainst the Apache-Fontos, where Molly showed cool nerve and danniess courage that saved our party from almost total annihilation. After a long day's march through the Pinal Mondains, on a fresh trail, we went into a camp on Clear Creek about sundown, and had no more than turned our horses loose and commenced preparing supper, when all at once our camp was surrounded by yelling Indians. Aiready two of our number had bit the dust, and the rest were in a fair way to die or take the alternative of surrendering and being burned at the stake, when Molly and Texas Johnson, who had lagged a few miles to gather some mescal, appeared or a neighboring at an imaginary party. The ruse had the desired effect, for it threw the Indians into confusion, and gave us a chance to gait the shelier of some bluffs close by. Texas Johnson and Molly, after some hard fighting, succeeded in reaching us. They had to abandon their horses and fight their way on foot.

But Molly is known to the old miners of the Territory for other qualities besides Indian fighting. FIGHTING MOLLY MONROE.

hard fighting, succeeded in rescaling its. 1sty has to abandon their horses and fight their way on foot.

But Molly is known to the old miners of the Territory for other qualities besides Indian fighting. Wherever there was sickness or want, she was sure to be the visiting angel. And if she did not have anything to give herself she would soon make a collection of a couple of hundred dollars from among her many friends and admirers.

I have given a little of the bright side of her historp. But who is to blame for the other? Ten years ago this Molly was the pot and favorite of a loving father and mother, and a large circle of friends and admirers in a small country town in this State. Unrequited love drove this young zirl from her home and friends to seek a refuge in the wilds of Arasona. In company with a party of prospectors, she started for the Territory on horseback, dressed in male attire, and ever since she has led a gypsy life. At one time she ran a saloon and gambling-house. I know of two very rich gold-mines she discovered, and she succeeded in selling an interest in one of them for \$2,500, which she squandered and gambled inside of ten days. She is an invecterate gambler. Strangers to Prescott would invarianly take her for a boy dressed in the height of fashion, but would be surprised at the ease and sang froid with which the ampowed boy would call for his whisky straight, and complacently smoke his Havana.

HUB-NOTES. Boston Commercial Bulletin. Im wears a chemiloon.—Post. Is not

Sara Jewett is going to the White Mountains. She did intend to go to the Grand Union, Saratoga, but fears she cannot Jew it.

The wife of a country editor having received a present of a new dress. the paper speaks of it as an attempt at musin' the press.

A gentleman who opened a bottle of wine over 100 years old, on the Fourth, claims to have celebrated with the "spirit of 76." The Russians met with a tart reception at Tir-nova, but they dough nut feel crusty about it. N. B.—The compositor will please not pi this para-road.

Just as the people have got educated up to sup-pressing the Chinese method of celebrating holi-days, with noise and fire-crackers, comes the dreadful news that Wagner thinks seriously of making his home in America.

"Got all kind of ties here?" said a would-be wit, entering a well known furnishing store. "Yes, sir," replied the shopman. "Well, I should like a pig's sir," remarked the enstomer. "All right, sir; just bend down your hogshead and we will take your measure," said the ready shopman.

DINNER-TABLE HINTS. Punch.

When taking a lady down do not ask if she is 'peckish" or "sharp-set." Do net say "I hope they will give us a good nek-out!"

When you are seated keep calm, whatever there When you are seated keep chim, while is for dinner.
Soup should not be chewed, you must swallow it whole.
Never hammer with your feet for the next course or shout "waiter!"
When anything nice is put on the table do not chuckle nor rab your chest.
When the entrees come round, make a free choice, but don't pocket.
Never take more than four helps of anything.
Do not sponge your gravy with your bread and squeeze it down your throat; it has an uneducated look.

Never speak with your mouth full; first, because Never speak with your mouth full; first, occuse it's vulgar; and, secondly, because you can't.

If you feel uncomfortable symptoms arising from repletion you must dissemble; do not call for brandy and peppermint drops.

If your fair neighbor asks what is the matter with you, hasten to assure her that it's not catching. ng. Crack nuts for your hostess—if your teeth are good.

Do not say "I'm chock full!" when dinner is over; it has a foreign air about it.

Before joining the ladies wash your hands in the howls provided for the purpose; you should not call for soap or bath towels.

CURRENT OPINION.

The spoils do belong to the victors. The work of politics should be done by the official class. The expenses of that work should be borne by that class. The offices of the Government should be filled by those who belong to the party in power, and who have supported it in the field. These should be the governing class, for as long as the people have voted, or assented to, the incumbency of the party they belong to, the rewards should be proportionate to the ability and success of the workers.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

If the Secretary of the Treasury would If the Secretary of the Treasury would confine himself to the policy of issuing Government bonds at a lower rate of interest for bonds at a higher rate, without seeking to reduce the amount of the bonded debt at this time of depression, he would have the appliance of every one. If he will become converted to the remonetization of silver theory, and be willing to make silver a legal-tender wherever legal-tender notes can be used, he may soon be in accord with the productive industries of the country, as in contradistinction to the Wall street capitalists.—Positice (R.) Sentined (Rep.).

In all parts of the South influential men are expressing a desire to have the President visit that section. It is well known that Mr. Hayes has a deep interest, not only in the political welfare of the South, but likewise in the development of the material resources of that region. Many Southern gentlemen have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the thorough knowledge which the President possesses of the capabilities of that part of the country, and of the practical measures which are needed to develop them. Hence their anxiety to have him wisit the South and have him mingle freely with all classes of citizens. By all means Mr. Hayes abould come to the South.

We desire the President to come among us in order that he may meet not the politicians, not the

place-hunter, not the office-holders, but the peo-ple of the South. Such a meeting caunot fail to be a benefit to the South and to lir. Hayes. The President will see a people whom he only knows through Northern presses and a few public men; the people of the South will see a President against whom they cast a solid rote at the polls, but who since his inanguration has shown hinnest a wise man and boiltic ruler, a just and generous man.— Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinet (Dem.).

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel (Dem.).

This Idaho rising will probably add some millions to the public debt. It will also enrich some greedy, souliess speculators. It will result in the death of many brave men, and the destruction of much valuable property. It will retard settlement in the North, and it will increase taxation. And when it is over we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that there was neither honor mor profit in it, and that it might have been avoided entirely if the Government of the United States had only been faithful to its enfarements, and had not descended to the ignoble course of trying to swindle those whose apparent helplessness seemed to mark them out as an easy prey.—Sacramento (Cal.) Union (Bep.).

to mark them out as nearly prey.—Sacramento (Cai.) Union (Rep.).

It [Chamberlain's speech] is an arsenal full of weapons for the Republican. It is the most scathing review of the Southern policy that has yet been made. Let iteoublicans who have faitered and wavered between two opinions study. We believe true Republicans cannot rise from its pursual without becoming strengtheaded in their allegiance to the cause of human rights and to the vindication of isw, also having an increased regard for Daniel H. Chamberlain, the brave and loyal man who made such a grand fight for liberty on Southern soil, and who, if beaten in the contest, still remains true to the inspiration that has hitherto guided him.—Bochester (M. Y.) Democrat (Implacobie).

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, desecrated the Fourth of July by uttering a bitter phillipic against the President on account of his Southern voiley, and was properly rebuked for it by his audience, who heartily cheered a gentleman who stood up manfully, saying that Chamberlain did not utter the sentiments of the people of New England, and called for a response. Whereupon the people cheered Fresident Hayes with an energy that must have startled both Chamberlain and his egger on, Mr. James Gail Blaine. Chamberlain was not only bitter and acrimonious, but was coarse. The President can stand and withstand all such sorehead whinings.—Daylos (O.) Journal (Rep.).

The reported indictment of the Louisians.

The reported indictment of the Louisian The reported indictment of the Louisiana Returning Board is confirmed. Wells is a good deal worked up about it, and calls upon the President for help. Of course the President can do nothing, and there is no occasion for anybody's getting excited. There seems to be no doubt that Gov. Nicholls is openly opposed to the movement as a virtual repudiation of the Democratic pledge 'against political prosecutions, and, if the suits should ever be pushed to conviction, would at once remit the punishment. But everything indicates that the indictment is brought in order to keep up the Presidential controversy and revive the waning Democratic indignation against the "fraudulent President," and that nothing serious will ever come of it.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

come of it.—Springfield (Muss.) Republican (Ind.).

Messrs. Wells, Anderson, and associates stood by the Republican party and an honest count at a time when it cost something of nerve, of courage, and the imperiling of life and property. Threatened with assassination and all the dire work of the Southern Ru-Klux, these men stood firm and unyielding and did their duty. Through their firmness, courage, and fidelity Rutherford B. Hayes stepped into the Chief Magistracy of the United States. If now, at this juncture, he deserts the men who were so true and faithful to him the verdict of the whole country, Democrats as well as Republicans, will be that he ought to step down and out. Wherever men are enlightened, and even in savage nations, fidelity in triendship is recognized as a cardinal virtue, and we cannot, will not believe that President Hayes will prove recreant in a duty which men of all parties will tacitly, if not openly, admit now rest upon him.—Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.).

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson agreed that it would be unwise to "attach the unit

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson agreed that it would be unwise to "attach the unit exclusively to either" silver or gold, and arrued that this "could not be done effectually without destroving the office and character of one of them as money." And this, they stated, would be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuation of the relative value of the metals." They were in favor of the double standard, just as Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke were in England. And the ablest financial authorities the world has ever known were of the same opinion. But the money power of the East wants more than its contract. It demands its pound of flesh and blood. It repudiates "cofin," and demands gold alone. It is this "flagrant breach of faith," "as repugnant to sound policy as it is to public morals," against which the almost united voice of the country indignantly protests, and will continue to protest until silver is restored to the position from which it was taken by fraud, deceit, and rascality.—Atchison (Kan.) Champton (Rp.).

The letter addressed by the Hon. David

rascality.—Atchison (Kan.) Champion (Rep.).

The letter addressed by the Hon. David A. Wells to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial on the silver question, is giving the monometal-lists serions trouble. It is not often that a ready writer is able to make so clear and strong a case against himself as Mr. Wells has done in this case. The New York Post says:

With the greater part of what Mr. Wells says there can only be hearty concurrence, and if it was certain that silver would, by the mere fast of remonetization by this country, return to its old price and there remain ateady, one of the principal objections to making the old silver dollar again the money of account would be removed. Or even if the price of silver would be come stable as present figures, then, perhaps, not the old dollar, but a dollar which would be a correct measure of value, could be made out of it.

The Springfield Espublicas asys:

Sare-Holm wears a chemitoon.—Post. Is not this coming rather too near Holm?

It is expected that the 'passes of the Balkan' will be productive of a great many Russian deadheas.

Cincinnati has got a white whale, and pretty soon she will be calling herself the Sperm a city of the West.

Sare Holm wears a chemidon.—Post. Is not this coming rather to her advantage to the complete contracts made prior to 1873 in effect on the debtor, since a demand for \$500,000.000 of silver would, in his opinion, restore silver to the old value. This admission of Mr. Wells and the omission of all argument from the disacrous effect on our national credit leaves us in doubt on which side to place the wight of his discussion.

The New York Herald says:

It is really amongs one as financial writer so grant-

which side to place the weight of his discussion.

The New York Herald says:

It is really amoning to see a financial writer so genulacly modern and reality able as Mr. Wells, and who rests his argument on the idea that the sons are so the control of the contro

COL. FORREST AND THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 9.—A few days since I contributed some verses to THE TRIBUNE, which I stated in the heading were an imitation of a poem by Clement Marot, a French poet, who wrote in 1521. Webster's definition of imitate is "to produce as the copy or counterfeit of something else." I considered this a sufficient notification that the verses were not strictly original. In writing the verses I used Mahoney's translation of the original French, because its metre is conorous and original refered, occase its metre is sonorous and warlike, and thus suited to the theme. But I found that I could not keep up the imitation of the original and make my verses what they should necessarily be. Accordingly, after the first, and part of the second, stanzas had been written, I, of necessity, dropped the imitation, and produced what is really, to all intents and purposes, an original poem. In my poem, also, there are five stanzas; in the original but four. The following is the last stanza of Mahoney's translation, in juxtaposition with mine. The other two stanzas are as different as these:

Methinks I see bright Victory
In robe of glory drest,
Joynil appear on the French frontler
To the chieftain she loves best:
While grin befeat, in contrast meet,
Shoon our Duke smiles down with look
Of bittle encouragement.
En no our Duke smiles down with look
Of office encouragement.
En no our Duke smiles down with look
Of office encouragement.
Shoon our Duke smiles down with look
Of office see occomputed fairs seen
And quaff their Saxon sie.
So may it be while chivairy
And loyal heart's combine
To lift a brand for the bonnle land
Of the olive and the vine.
The following is my last stanza: warlike, and thus suited to the theme. But I

The following is my last stanza:

Of the olive and the vine.

The following is my last stanza:

Then. Otman, dy your banner high.

Our Prophet's sign sublime;

That Crescent pale hash kiss'd war's gale.

In many a conquered clime.

Our Faith's emprise to fear shuts eyes.

As we rush on to meet them:

For Allah's nigh our braves who die,

whitst Paradise will greet them.

Then strike the drum—the hour is come
That opes fresh nage in story;

In timen's gate to giory.

Danube shall flood her banks with blood

kre Mahmond's sons resign—
Those giorious lands where Stamboul stands

By Allah's will divine.

The Times writer rinsinuates that there is no such anthor as Marot, and consequently that I practised a deception. The original writer of the poem is Clement Marot. Mahoney's is but a translation, and mine was intended as an imitation, and the intention is so expressed in the headline.

I submit whether, in giving verses as an imitation, which might almost have been published as original, I have not kept strictly within the bounds of literary honer and etimette.

JOSEPH K. C. FORREST.

" MATTHEWS." "MAITHEWS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Your journal of July 1, sixteen pages, picked up in the Erie train, afforded a whole day's reading, and that, too, of a very interesting character. Your publications concerning the Charter Oak Life have been especially useful. We here, who know some of the parties with whom that concern became entangled, suspected there was "a nigger in the fence" somewhere. No one can deal with such men as Matthews without coming out second-best. If you will inquire among the older members of the Bar of St. Louis, you will ascertain that he was there known as "Lying Matthews,"—whether because he never lied, or never told the trait. I cannot say. I doubt whether he has been worth a dollar at any time within a dozen years, over and above his debta, legal, moral, and equitable. But, in the shoddy days of the Rebellion, he gave out that he was a millionaire, with \$1,000 a day income, put on style, drove in white kids, assumed the air of a nabob, lived like Dives, and tried to make his neighbors beliere him a modern Crosus. But the trick did not work, because they knew of the character of his failure in St. Louis; and, when his only son and heir presumptive married Ads Harland, of the Lydia Thompson troupe, his ambition was subdued. He is not claimed by New Yorkers, who would gladly relegate him to the scene of his former glory, St. Louis. Respectfully, John Livingston, No. 154 West Fourteenth street.

THE HEBREWS.

PPILAMELPRIA, Pa., July 10.—The Fourth Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was convened this morning in St. George's Hall. The following officers were elected President, the Hon. B. F. Pexiotta, late Consul to Roumania; Vice-President, Philip Levin, Philadelphia; Secretary, Lipman Levy, Cinclinasti; Assistant Secretary, Lewis Abraham, Washington, Reports of officers and committees were presented and referred. The report of the Board of Delegates shows that there are under the control of the Jews fourteen public institutions, some of which are not sectarian in their benefits: fifteen newspapers and magazines devoted to the cause of Judaism, published and edited by Jews, and four Jewish orders of secret societies, the objects of which are the advancement of Judaism, mutual assistance, and charity.

The Hev. Dr. Morris made an address, after which a resolution was offered halling with profound satisfaction the proposal of a Board of delegates, American Israelites, to consolidate their congregations (under certain conditions), which number some forty bodies, with the Union.

Adjourned until to-morrow. THE HEBREWS.

ST. LOUIS' LAST BIG THING. St. Locis, July 10.—Numerous applications for space in the great industrial Exposition, which is

to open here in September, are coming in from various parts of the country, some of them as far various parts of the country, some of them ablar East as Philadelphia. Although this is entirely a new enterprise, it promises to be not only a great suc-cess but one of the best and most extensive ex-nibitions that has ever been made in the country, excepting, of course, the Centennial. THE BIG HORNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMP OF THE SPENCER EXPEDITION TO BIG HORN, CANTONMENT RENO, July 6, VIA FORT FETTERMAN, Wy., July 9.—This expedition arrived here on the 4th, and will leave for the mountains to-morrow. The party suffered greatly the last ninety miles for want of water. Small bands of Indians were seen, but no fighting. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of lock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 184 Twenty-second-st., near Wahash-sv. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Mailton-st., near Western-Side News Depot, 1 GOBLERT THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 GEORGE WINDOWS PORTON THE STATE OF THE STATE O

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!
Bargains in A No. 1 business property improved and unimproved.

Bargains in fine residences on the avenues south.

Bargains in fine residences on the avenues south.

Wenty winth the residence lots on Michigan-av., near
Bargains in the second of Bargains in property north and near the great South Park. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-AT A DECIDED BARGAIN (TITLE perfect), the cottage 227 West Indiana-st. with louse by 146 feet deep, with side alley. Fartise having money in savings banks waiting to inrest had better money in savings banks waiting to inrest had better price this valuable and descrable piece of business property. GOODRIDGE & STORES, 250 West

POR SALE - HANDSOME MILWAUKEE BRICK I residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-coulerard and Forty-seventh-si., on Tavorable terms. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Connegree. OR SALE-AT \$100,000, THE BEST AND CHEAP-est business block in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS. A cest pussess stock in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 562 Fulton et.

LOS SALE—ON LONG TIME AND LOW PRICES—
lots adjoining new the limits, accessible by steam and horse cars, trees have been set out over the entire praperty, and sidewalks have been laid. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., fixoum 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT. out-block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from thickogi, \$15 down and \$6 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train urready on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS
in Merienry County, 55 miles northwest of Chicago,
\$27 per acre-worth \$40. FARRINGTON & HACKLEY, 5 Washington-84.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FOR STOCK OF
goods or Chicago real estate, equity in a finely-limproved farm of 90 acres, with stock, crops, tools, etc.
Apply to owner in basement 235 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE South Side; must be east of State-st.; price not to exceed \$4,000. Call or address 216 and 218 East

WANTED-TO PURCHASE 1 OR 2 BRICK OB-stone dwellings; will assume, pay some cash, and exchange. South Side preferred. F. H. WATRISS, 94 Dearborn-st. TO BENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARELE-front house, 434 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc.; barn is rear; immediate possessipu. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

Suburoan.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 108 Dearborn-st. TO BENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms, two in each suits, for housekeeping, \$6. Apply 48 132 Throop-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM AT 80 SOUTH SAN I ganon-st., se per monto.
TO RENT-P-LEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
I with or without board, to eligible parties, gentlemen only, at 759 West Washingtons.

South Side. TO HENT-LABGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS
Inicely furnished, chesp, at 78 East Van Buren et.
TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Trooms, ery chesp, in Bryant Block, comer of Randolph and Dearborn-ata; elevator. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETT

Miscellaneous.

TORENT-A LARGE MANUFACTORY BUILDING
with power (or desirable either for large storage,
commission, or mercautile houses); special attention
of responsible parties engaged in any of the above pursuits it called to this large, well-located block or
Canal-debeth with lasement; will furnish power ad
desired to responsible manufacturers for a term of
years at very reasonable figures, or will fit it out as desired for any form of business whatever. Good bank
vaults in the building. Your interests will be served
by applying at once to C. C. LANDT, Room 3, 188 East
Madison-85.

Madisoi-st.

To RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208 STATE:

To st., specially adapted for music-rooms or organ
deport, suitable for any light business; in goodto st., specially of the state of WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-tOOMS FOR GENTLE mun and lady (with board for lady), in private family; no other boarders, South Side preferred. Address 030, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A FAMILY OF FOUR studies, a first-class house in good locality, South Side, to pay rent in good clear property, or board owners, with privilege of accommodating a few others. Best of references. Address, full particulars, O 73, Tribune office.

POUND-ON DREXEL BOULEVARD, JULY S. A watch. The owner can have the same by proving properly and paying charges. Apply at South Park pheaton stand. pheaton stand.

OST - SS REWARD-AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSE
to T. R. Nute. 91 Thirty-second-st., containing
small amount of currency. Please return to car
CHAS GOSSAGE & CO., 108 State-st. amail amount of currency. Flease return to care CHAS (GOSSAGE & CO., 108 State-st.

LOST-SOLID CORAL CUFF BUTTON. FINDER I will please return to 69 Maple-st, and be rewarded.

LOST-JULY 8, ON THE NORTH SIDE CARS. Lot dummy, or is Graceland Cemetery, a gold and hair bracelet. A great favor will be conferred by its return, it being the gift of a deceased relative. M. TRIRSE, ity East Erie-st,

LOST-A MOCKING-BIRD JULY 2. A LIBERAL Lireward by returning to Mits. TAYLOR, Sheldon Court Hotel, 505 West Madison-st.

CTRAYED - FROM STATE-ST., WABASH-AV., and Forty-third-st., July 9, a large bay horse, white hind foot and white star in forebead. Finder will be suitably rewarded by me at 74 Exchange Building, Stock Yards. N. F. REHMAN.

HUMINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HARDWARE BUSINESS AT abargain, in a thriving town of 6,000 inhabitanta Drawer 7, Streator, Ill.

For SALE—A GOOD BAKERY, SUITABLE FOR restaurant, Call or address 95 Lake-81, basement.

HARDWARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, STORE, or relirond 45 miles from Chicagolito, 7 and 9 miles of relirond 45 miles from Chicagolito, 7 and 9 miles to other hardware stores. Owner wishes to retire from mercantile business. Good reasons and further particulars given on application. Address Box 54, Elwood, Ill. MACHINERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POH SALE-TWO SPLENDID NEW TWO-HORSE Thowers, at the greatest bargain out. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

POH SALE-I HAVE A WALTER A WOODS MOW-ing mushines, new hot second hand, that I will sell for \$50. W. L. SAMPSON, Forty-fourth-st. and Ash-hand-wr., in year of Stock-Tarda.

WANTED-MALE RELP.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO WORK AT baking; one used to the business professed. Gall at 83 Twenty-minth-st., cast of South Profess.

WANTED—A GOOD TO WORK IN THIS City and country for a weather-strip everybody beeds and will recommend for the weather-strip everybody set. Charles Hotel, 19 and 17 South Cark-s.

Conchemen. Tenmsters. etc.

WANTED-EITHER MAN AND WIFE AS COACHmas and cook. or a first-class cook and isnadress;
Bwede or Dase only need apply. 1/15 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A MAN TO ATTEND TO HORSEY
and a burry, as well as buly around the house
one understanding gardening preferred. Apply a
Booms 7 and 8, 60 North Clark-ac., from 9 to 11 a m.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR furnished; 20 coal miners and 10 farm sands. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.; Room II.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR flow; 30 coal miners; free fare; 50 for Michigan; 51. 40 per day, as J. H. SPEKBECK & CO. 8, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellansous.

Wanted - Commercial Travelers and useful book None can saford to be without it. Address or call at 110 Dearborn-st. C. A. COOK & CO. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE CALENDER PEN-cill-pens, money-tube, chromos, photographs, and 500 other new and fast-selling articles. Inducements greater than any other house can offer. Caslague free. C. M. LININGTON. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. C. M. LANIED-BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLSSALE ciothing-house in New York experienced men to sell goods on the road to Western trade. Address with full particulars A Z. Box 2814, New York P. O. WANTED-A GOOD LIVE AGENT TO SELL WANTED-A GOOD LIVE AGENT TO SELL Corst patent metalie-back letter-copying pads. The cheapest and best in the world. For full particulars act and get one dozen by mail.

WANTED-MEN TO ESTABLISH LOCAL AGENTS among the farmers for the sale of an implement of farming conomy. A good chance for live men. Call at Room 82 Pacific Blook, corner Clark and Van Buren-sia. Wantel—I Want a few more able, industrious salesmen to handle chromos and frames
in the country: new copyrighted subjects of high
grade. One of my agents made 4300 in the month of
June. Others from \$50 to \$150. For full information
call, or address with stamp. SAMUEL JUNKIN, 88
and 70 Adams-st., Chicago. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITHOUT FAMILY, who can furnish references as experienced in use of pleasure sali-boat. Address P. O. Box 33, Geneva Lake, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the restaurant business, is a good carver, and competeut to take charge of help. Address
O'st, Tribute office. O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING HAND-ware salesman. Address, with references, Z. care Carrier No. 2.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTOgraph gailery and learn the business. Good chance. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st. WANTED-TEN GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ICR-wagons in the country. Wages, \$1.25; board, \$4. Apply early corner Grove and Nineteenth-sta. E. A. SHEDD & CO. WANTED-PENALE BELP.

Domestics

WANTED-A GIBL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.
Apply at 770 Vernon-av.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GERMAN OR SCANdinavian to do general housework in a small famdinavian to do general housework in a small famdinavian to do general housework in a small famdinavian to do general house work in a sm MANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO SECOND work and assist in washing for private family. Apply, with references, at No. 72 I wenty-fourth-et.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR NORoccur well recommended, and willing to go to Wankespan, for the summer; wages, \$4. 103 State-at., apstairs. B. F. NOKKIS. WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and from German preferred; wages, \$3.
Apply as 271 Verson-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and from; German preferred. Please call at 123 Dearborn-av. from 5 to 2.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK IN family near Evansion; a perchaneat place offered. Apply at 61 LaSaile-at., Room 5. WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework to go to Maywood, ten miles from
eity. Inquire of A. H. STOCKER, 82 Fifth-av. WANTED-AT 765 WEST JACKSON-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and frozer, to do general house work in small private family; bring references. WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN PAMILY THREE
In number, West Side, an American giri: one who
lily. Address of 7a. Tribuse office. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A private family. 140 East Jackson-st., two doors east of Clark, opposite the new Custom-House.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND Wabash-av.

Line of County of Wabash-av.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL THOUSEWORK in a private family (Swede or German preferred) at 37 North Pine-st.

WANTED-A SWEDE, GERMAN, OB COLORED girl who understands cooking; amail family. Apply 514 West Lake-st.

WANTED-A CHAMBERMAID, UNE WHO UNGERMAND COLORED GIRL WANTED-A CHAMBERMAID, UNE WHO UNGERMAND ENGLISH OF THE WASHINGTON-St., English House.

WANTED-A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS RIGHT off at 1110 Michigan av.; one who understands working on dressea

thoroughly, and be a good seamstress. English or Swiss preferred. Apply between 2 and 6 p.m. at 194 Michigan-av., fish No. 4. Best references required. WANTED—COMPETENT TOURG GIRL TO TAKE
CARE of two children. Apply at 35 Forest-av.

Lammaresses.

WANTED—FOUR SHIET-IRONERS. NONE BUT
first-class hands and finishers need apply. 540
Matteon—4.8.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS. AP-ply at Home Laundry, 533 State-at.

W ply at Home Laundry, 528 State-si.

FINANUSAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 129 Randolph-si., sear Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 50 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

I IBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ALL GOODS OF I value and furalture without removal. GRO. 8. POPPERES Frivate Loan Office, 250 LaSalle-st. Established 1863.

MONET IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONET TO LOAN ON BRAL ESTATE AT THE lowest current raice of interest in sums to suit. WASMANDORF & HEINEMANN, 168 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS—\$1.000, \$2.000, \$3.000, AT 8 MORTGAGE LOANS-\$1.000, \$2.000, \$3.000, AT 8 per cent, large amounts at 7 per cent; also, several amounts of \$300 to \$700. JOHN H. AVERY, & CO., 159 Lacalle-st. TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, AND OTHER SUMS in hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st. In hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 78 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON BUSINESS property. See our advertisement on first page. TURNES & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$10.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. ON commission. E. GRACE, 211 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

\$50.000 Tept cent, property worth three times the amount; very choice. O SO, Tribune office.

IN ADDITION TO OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF elegant new planos and organs, we have a few good account-hand instruments, including elegant. Stellway, Hardman, Cable & Sone, and Gilbert planos at \$78 and upwards. Several fine organs, used but Hitle, for \$50 and \$60. R. T. MARTH, 158 State-st. and \$65. R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

OOK-READ-PONDER-I AM GOING EAST AND I must sell the furniture of my house before I go, and will keep open home all this week. Marble-top dressing-case and bureau, chamber sets, parlor suits, carpets, extension and other tables, stoves, crockery, lounges, chairs, mirrors, hair and husk mattresses, pilows, etc., etc. Will sell in part or the whole. Call at 778 West Washington-st, corner of Lesvitt, and be convinced I mean pusiness.

Planos and Organs

Bano And Organs

R. T. Martin, 154 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS, A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN' cast off clothing. Orders by mail promptly at tended to. JONAS GELDER, 369 State-st. A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 21 PARK
confidential confidential.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MAYO & CO., JOHN MATO
& SANFORD BARTON, was dissoved June 25, 1877.

JOHN MAYO. June 20, 1877.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY SOME COPYING
which can be done at home. Address O 48, Trib-

A POSITIVE CLEARING OUT.

We have cut down the price of every article in the entire stock, with the view of inducing intending purchasers to buy at once. We have made greater reductions than ever before, being determined to effect sales.

R. T. MARTIN.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR household goods and merchandise of all kinds. Call or address D L. 271 Sheffield-av.

A FIRST-CLASS STOREHOUSE, FOR PERSONAL property, furniture etc.; retvaits rooms; advances; lewest rates. Hale Building, 202 to 202 Handolph-et. PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND SO VAN Buren-et.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise. Liberal advances and free insurance. Safety vanils for valuable goods. PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000 IN MANUFAC-turing business: perfectly safe; only part of jour time required; will pay to investigate. Address 6 79, tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Hook keepers, Clerks, etc.
CITVATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLET
Speaks English and German; has good reference.
P. SINDLER, 20T NOTECTARY AS
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
Years of age, as essistant bookkeaper, travel
aslesman, or clerk in a hotel. Address 0 72 Tribe SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AGE
Online years with a single National Bank, six at teller (a position which he still holds), would limite the acquaintance of parties in need of a calddrass TRILER, Tribune silke.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WATCHMAKER OF 17 years' experience: can repair all kinds of lewelry, and core watching of a first charge of a form. Address WATCHMAKER, and LIT State-st., Chicago. Conchmen, Tenmsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDE AS THE Colas coachman; sober and fatthful; willing work; by gard experience; well posted; good references. U.28, Tribene office. O ITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN OR TRAM-ster: understands the care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address A J, 163 North Toyls 31.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALES-man, who has had everal years' experience on the road is open to an engagement; highest references. O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH

Girl to do general housework; is a good cook and
laundress. Call Wedossisty at No. 1233 Sharting-av.,
between Iwenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-siz. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 54 Militation Wanted-By a Good Sirk to Do general house work or second work. Can come recommended. Call for three days at 34 Hone-sa. STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE AND pivale family. Address 0.47, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN with child in city or seburh. Call or address 111 Sedgwick-st. Sedavick-at.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

Dirit to do general housework or second work is a
private family. Please call at 947 Butterfield-at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT OIRL

Lo do general housework or cook in a private
family; good city references. Qs. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in private family: good city references. Please call at 12:0 State-st. references. Piesse call at 12:80 State-86.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL;

D is a thorough worker and understands her ousiness.

Please address 0 27. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED

Pourtseauts-8c. Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN
SITIATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN
SITIATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GREEN
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GREEN
TOOK, WANTED—BY A GOOD GREEN
TO TWO GREAT AND CONTROL TO TWO GREEN AS TO SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GRR-man ciri to do cooking, washing, and ironing. In-quire at 21 Cook-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.
Work in a private family. Address O St. Tribura. SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family, by one whose cooking would temps the most tanguishing appetite. Call for two days at 143 Twentichest. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT girls, to cook, wash, and fron, the other to do see-ond-work. Call at 1575 Butterfield-at., basement door. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD CANADIAN girl for general housework or gook wash, and iron; got good city reference. 606 state-st. SITUATION WANTED-BT A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second-work: good recommendation. Please call at 134 Sedgwick st.

call at 134 Sedgwick st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, in a until family. Please call or
address at 1504 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN FOR GENoral housework, has a child and profers the country. 158 Matison-st., basement, Major Block, Room A. SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOHEMIAN GIRL TO O general bousework; understands all kinds of work. Apply at 338 Twenty-sixth-st.

STRUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook wash, and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to a boarding house. Please call at 48 Archer-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do housework and the other as laundress; references. of Huron-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRI O for second work or general housework. Call or ad-dress 119 Outario-st., for two days. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to de general housework in a small priyage family. Please call at 67 North Market-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A REAL GOOD GIRL to do second work or general, in a small family. Apply to-day at her employers, 1103 Indiana-ay.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO SEW IN S a family and do light second work. Inquire at 71 Twenty-sixth-si. Twenty-sixth-si.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTAN Disdy, a thoroughly competent entier and sitter of ladies and children's dresses; a home is the object; no objections to the country. Call or address for a weak at Los Ceatre-av.

SITOATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do family sewing and assist with second-work, or button-hole making in a shop. Address 220 West Polic-at. Dituation Wanted-By an american Girl, as scamstress or second stri in a private family. Apply 49 West Madison-st.

Washington-st., English House.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A COMPRIENT SKAMSTERSS RIGHT
off at 1110 Michigan-av.; one who understands
working on dresses.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Nurses.

TUATION WANTED—By A GIRL AS NURSE
and segmatress in a private family: references
given; no cards. Call at 800 West Taylor-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
take care of children and do sewing; references if
required. Rear 373 North LaSalle-st.

STUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, OR TO DO
Swiss preferred. Apply between 2 and 8-p. m, at 194
Bremer-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD NURSE GIRL, with first-class references. Call at 189 South Lin-

coln-64.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL.
as first-class laundress in a private family. Please,
call at 343 West Indiana-84., basement. Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL.
as housekeeper for widower, or general housework
in small family. Call 4 days at its West I welful-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKK's office, 173 North Haisted-et. Miscellameous.

Cituation wanted—by a young Lady as cashier in a retail establishment, traveling companion to a lady, or any other respectable insulton. Will J. C. H. who answered Sunday's advertigement, please make his address plainer. S L. Box 18, city. Cituation wanted—by a young Lady, as clerk in a store. Address 0.79, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1 RIDRIDGE COUNT-NICELY FURSISHED
T rooms, with first class board. Terms very reasonable. A few table boarders can be accommodated
at 84.50 per week.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE,
cincellent board, from \$5 per week; restaurant tickets,
21 meals, \$4.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., COBNER STATE—
day or week. Terms to suit the times.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTHroom, with or without board, by the
form, with or without board, by the
12 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTHroom, with or without board. References required. 579 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEEN H-ST-furnished from on the first foor; also one un-furnished, with board.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON—A rents or gent and wife; also a single room, with or, without board.

without board.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms in a private family, with good boards terms moderate.

North Side.

SOUTH ROOM TO RENT WITH BOARD FOR Side; convenient location. Address 0 31. Tribuse.

\*\*Hotels\*\*

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WARASH-AV.

\*\*HOTELS\*\*

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WARASH-AV.

\*\*AULINDOOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITI the Palmer House—Nicely furnishedrooms, with board; day board, \$4; meals, 25 cents. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. AN ELEGANT TURNOUT FOR SALE ON ACL count of the owner leaving the city, consisting of an elegant side-bar top bugy, made by Mr. Brewster, of New York; haas't been used but a very triffe; also a nice road or family borse 6 years of age, very stylish, with a Yull mane sad tall, and the most timel person; can ride or drive him: also one square box open bugy, and et single barness. A trial of three days allowed with the horse. To be sold at a great sacrifice, together, or reparate. No horse trader need apply. Sin Wahash, A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARTAINS, and Saturdays, commencing at 10 a. m., at Wike & CO. 3, 188 and 188 Washington-st. Stock on hand as private stale. 196 and 196 Washington-st. Stock on hand as privale sale.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. A FIRST-CLASS I second-hand wasoustie, just newly repaired. Ag-ply at Room IA, 198 heast-core-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEA P—ONE NEW OPEN SIDE BAIR F read wagon on sew top-side-har buggy, both very fine. 30 North Colion-ss.

WANTED—A WELL MADE. OPEN. SECOND-hand California spring baggy. Address, stating price, 0.78, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SUGGY HORSE, KIND ASID user for indy to drive, also, light two seased buggy or phaston. Address. giving price, D. H. 198 LaSalle.

WANTED—GOOD SUGGY HORSE, KIND ASID user for indy to drive, also, light two seased buggy or phaston. Address. giving price, D. H. 198 LaSalle.

WANTED—100 HEAD OF HORSES TO PASTURE?

WANTED—40 THE STOCK I SERVICE STOCK I STOCK I SERVICE STOCK I SER

A SITEMETIC, WEITING, AND SPEARING A Prench or German laught at half price at Commercial Institute, as Labale et., during vestion of a schools.

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HICAGO CHAPTER NO. 127, R. A. M., 134 Twen-second-st.—Special Convocation this Wednesday ming at 8 o'clock for work on the Royal Arch ree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By or-or the M. E. H. P. HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication at Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, Jul 11. Third Begree, Visiting brothren codially invited by order of Chas. Heath Bronau, W. H.—CHAS. F. FORRISTER, Secty.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

123/c per bri higher, at \$13.37% cash and \$13.40 \$13.42% for August. Lard closed 175/2020 per 100 hs higher, at \$9.073/209.10 cash and \$9.123/409.15 for August. Meats were firmer, at 45/c per ib for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 13/40/20 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 4@44; clower, at \$1.37 for July and \$1.17%

for August. Corn closed 1/2c lower, at 48%c for August and 40c for September. Oats closed steady, at 33%c cash and 30@30%c for August. Rye was firm, at 60@62c. Bariey was nominal, at 80@85c for new, seller September. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, closing easy at \$4.75@5.20. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were in light demand at \$3.00@4.75. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 427, 263 bu wheat, 1,877,829 bu corn, 303,059 bu oats, 58,203 bu rye, and 97, 951 bu barley. Total, 2, 764, 315 bu, being a decrease of 842, 992 bu during last week. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105, 37% by presented at the class. nbacks at the cle

Probabilities: North winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 947.

C. J. Truspell, is not so badly off, after all. Her insurance money will rebuild the town, and the sufferers have been amply provided for by the donations of other cities

The possibility of an alliance between is and Servia is semi-officially recognized in Russia, and it is believed that such an alliance would not affect the good relations now existing between Austria and Rus-

The little girl, ALICE COLES, who was mis aken by ALEXANDER HUHN for a Chinese laundry, on the Fourth, is dead. Hunn is in the hands of the authorities, and it remains to be seen what will be done with this gnantly-careless violator of the law.

Position of England and Germany: Lord SELL to Prince BISMARCK-"Sir! England will not permit Russia to take Conpple." Prince BISMARCK to Lord Russell-"But the occupation of Consta tineple is the only way to secure the ends for which the war was inaugurated."

FITZHUGH will have it that there was some spirited "appropriating" done by the Democracy of the Forty-fourth House among the books in the folding-room. He made as invoice, showing a heavy deficiency when rmers got through, and is prepare to stick to that invoice. He threate heard from anon.

Gen. Ozp and Gen. Travino have shaker hands across the muddy chasm of the Ric Grande. Travino asks only that Texas fili busters be restrained from crossing into Mexico, and Ond promises such restraint, at the same time notifying Traviso that the United States forces will follow the Indians anywhere. Everything is thus lovely be tween the "Sister Republics," to the intense disappointment of the annexationists.

The Attorney-General reiterates his decis on that the Departments are by law forbidden to pay for advertising more than the rate of forty cents per 100 words for the first insertion, and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion. This is equivalent to about eight cents per line, -a figure which practically debars the Government from printing advertisements in any newspaper of sufficient circulation to advertise anything.

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon the Pennsylvania State Board of ons in behalf of FRANK BRANTSH. coratic politician of Luzerne County, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the State who was recently convicted of for gery and embezziement and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The Board re-fuses to consider the matter until September, and the Reformer yesterday withdrew from active participation in politics.

St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a Turkish fleet has commenced the bombard-ment of Eupatoria, situated on the west coast of the Crimea, about seventy miles north of Sebastopol. It is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, and a place of ble trade. The old fortifications are not of a very commanding order, but it is to be presumed, from the exposed situation of the large harbor, that defensive works have been built since the opening of hostilities.

A Cleveland man comes forth with a torpedo, described as one of the most wonder-ful war engines of the age. It is automatic guided from shore or ship by an electrical contrivance opkeys. The

od deal of complaint is made by par-the grain trade in reference to the n of the Governor of this State in the

ling, and parties who buy and sell for re want to know what the change will be, if any, before committing themselves too far. The trade would probably be glad to see the present incumbent reappointed; but the great majority would undoubtedly much rather see his successor appointed now than a month hence, if a change is to be made. Cannot the Governor arrive at a decision?

Along the Turkish lines things are be ing mixed. Just beyond the camps of the contending armies, Bulgarian and Circassian Tartars are cuttng each other's throats with commendable pertinacity; RUCHDI PASHA has been placed in control of military affairs at Constantinople, because he can control the people when it shall be determined that further resistance is useless; ABDUL KERIN Pasha has called for 60,900 more men, and is liable to lose his official head for the mand.

President Haves is earnestly urged by prominent Democrats to make a tour of the Southern States, and is said to be inclined to accept the invitation some time this fall. The South would doubtless be glad of the opportunity to vie with New England trating her respect and esteem for the man who has so earnestly endeavored to promote her welfare, and the country at large would note with great satisfaction the cor dial reception of the President which the people of the South would be certain to give

By the capture of Tirnova, the Ru gained possession of the Schipka Pass through the Balkans, and their evident intention is an advance upon Adrianople, thus threatening Constantinople and Shumla. It was in anticipation of this action that the British fleet was sent to Besika Bay, and roops are now in readiness for emba o Egypt to await the action of the Czar Our London correspondent telegraphs that there is every prospect now that England will take a decisive step. Her attitude has been warlike for months, and the disrespect paid her position by St. Petersburg has at length forced her to carry out her threats be expected any day, and with her entrance upon the scene a complete change of European politics will make strange bedfellows of some of the sovereigns.

The announcement that Mr. SAMUEL J

TILDEN has determined to abandon politics has scarcely that quality of news which warrants a transmission by telegraph. It is pretty generally understood everywhere tha Mr. TILDEN definitely retired from politics at the close of his desperate struggle the office of President, to which he had not been elected according to the laws and forms that prevail in this country. This failure alone would pretty surely lead to his retirement from politics both as a candidate and a manager; but, added to this, is the special disgust which his party conceived for him during the campaign, and the ugly circumstance that his name became scandalously involved in the effort to secure an Electors vote by bribery. No man whose name has had such an aspersion as this cast upon it is likely ever again to appear conspicuously in American politics under the auspices of any party.

Every dispatch from the theatre of the Indian uprising details some act of bravery on the part of the half-a-dozen soldiers that compose the "army," and here and there convey the welcome intelligence that a redskin has been killed. But in the main they prove a wofully bad state of affairs, and lemonstrate that the Indians are becoming more and more emboldened by the ridiculously small force opposed to them, and are gradually encroaching upon the more fertile and promising portions of the Territor In fact, the struction has become startling Joseph has developed no little ability as a strategist, and all his movements are crowned with the kind of success eminently calculated to induce bands, so far friendly to the whites, to join him. His forays are always rewarded by large accessions to his already immense captures of live-stock, and whenever he is driven from one position it is to a better. Though his forces are but little larger than those of his enemy, the advantage so far is portentously on his side.

For the best and finest display of superb heek the belt is awarded to the Montreal Catholics. At a meeting of representatives of the national societies yesterday, a resolu tion was adopted asking the Orangemen, "as Christians," to forbear parading to-morrow. Said President DEVLIN, of the St. Patrick's Society, in addressing his constituents: Our object is to prevent the unhappy conflict impending on the 12th of July. have lived in peace and harmony for half a century, and it would be a great calamity if that harmony shall be disturbed now. The case is serious, for, if the procession takes place, violence will follow and lives will be sacrificed." In other words, Catholicism remarks to Irish Protestantism: "We want to avoid bloodshed, but if you show your heads we'll wipe you off the face of the earth.' But the threat appears to have had the desired effect. Rather than put their enemies to any trouble, the Orangemen have agreed to forego their march, and content themselves with an unpretentious celebration in a church, much to the reassurance of the police, who had been ordered to stay awake all day and shoot off breech-loading rifles

whenever an opportunity might afford That marine evangelist, the Rev. BUNDY, has secured unto himself a new Go pel-ship, in the shape of a schooner-yacht, with which, for a medium of transpor he proposes to speed the love of Gop and knowledge of CHRIST among the benighted fishermen of Michigan and Wisconsin. For several years the converted salt has bestowed himself on fresh water, alternately gratifying his passion for the crested billow and ea his religious fervor among fellow-sinners not so well endowed either in the matter of Gospel or manner of speech. Thousands of Testaments and myriads of hymn-books have been scattered up and down the coast, and the waters of Lake Michigan have been quelled into pious attention many a time b the burning words and devout prayers of this disciple of Peren the fisher. But there is an element of modesty in the nature of Capt. Bundy not sufficiently appreciated by the rank and file of his colaborers. The Captain is seldom heard of save when start Captain is seldom heard of save when a ling upon a new mission of conversion with a new yacht of Grace, which cleverly approximates nearly all media of salvation in that it has not been paid for. Upon the new venture there is an indebtedness of \$800, which must be raised before it can be ted, and Capt. Bunny, not to be under obligations to the world's people, has

could not have found it in his soul to lend he whole outfit to the Lord : but, since his itching palm is extended for the hire where e esteems his labor worthy, it is sweet an est Capt. Bundy sail with a material mortgage weighing heavily upon his spiritual ark. The money should be raised straightway, for the boat is represented as staunch," and it will probably be a year at least before this evangelical toiler of the lakes will call for a new craft.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

The fundamental error of the monomet-allists in this country is the treatment of the silver question as if the United States never had any other legal-tender coin than gold. The fact is that the United States coin always consisted of gold and silver, as long as here was any United States coin in circuation. The specie fatalist of the New York Times utterly ignores this in charging that the bimetallists of the West are guilty of a crime in exacting the remonetization of the silver dollar in order to enable the payment of public and private debts in the heaper of the two metals. Was it a crime in Hamilton, Jefferson, Washington, Mai sox, and the others who, in 1792, assisted n securing a law establishing a certain elative weight, and providing for the oinage of the two metals? If not crimnal or scandalous then, nor during the following eighty years, when the nation's coinage was of silver as well as gold, why is it criminal or scandalous now? If, during eighty years, the American people were not charged with bad faith because they exercised the privilege, free and equal to all alike, of paying debts in the cheaper of the two metals, why is it disreputable now? Since the demonetization of silver in 1873, there has been no coin circulation in this country; there had not been for several years pefore that; gold itself might have been de onetized without any practical influence, if the silver dollar had been retained, since silver would have served for payment of duties and the interest on the debt, and gold would have been bought and sold for export as it is now for payment of foreign balances. But the fact is notorious that gold was retained because, while both gold and silver were in circulation, gold was the chesper of the two. We admit and maintain that the very purpose of having the two metals, instead of either one alone, is that when one becomes scarce the other may be utilized, which is the same thing as saying that when one becomes the dearer th cheaper may be employed. The effect will always be that the new demand for the tem porarily cheaper metal will restore the equilibrium on a basis of fair averages. A good deal of misapprehension about this

silver question arises from the false impression that the Government has, from time to time, increased or decreased the weight of the silver dollar to keep it on a par with the gold dollar. The only change that was ever made, so far as legal-tende dollars are concerned, was to reduc the weight of the gold dollar; weight of pure silver in the silver dollar has never been changed. The relations between the gold and silver dollar were originally fixed at afteen to one, -that is fifteen ounces of silver were made equal in value to one cunce of gold. The bulk of experience between 1792 and 1834 taught that, on this basis, the gold coin was the more valuable and it did not circulate; to remedy this, a law was passed in 1834 decreasing the weight of the gold dollar, so as to make one ounce of gold the equivalent of sixteen instead of fifteen ounces of silver when coined. In this the legislators went to the other extreme, and the silver dollar, when it became sixteen times instead of fifteen times the weight of the gold dollar, did not circuwindling because he paid his debts in iollars, which were the cheaper. If the law had fixed the proportion of fifteen and a half to one, it is probable that the variation between the two would have been so slight that the increased demand for the gold dollars in the temporary retirement of the silver dollars would soon have given them a alue fully equal to that of the silver dollars and brought the latter back into circulation; ore properly speaking, it is probable that of them would have disappeared from ci culation in that event. As it was owever, it was considered right and prope enough to pay debts in gold dollars. It must be recollected that, when silver coin was debased in 1853, it affected only the subsidiary coin, and did not change the relations of the legal-tender dollars of either coin. As matter of fact, therefore, the silver dollar, the unit of American coins, has never changed in weight, and provision for its coinage would restore the dollar just as it was originally fixed as the standard of American values. The Cincinnati Gazette is equally in erro

in this matter when it asserts that both coins can never be kept in circulation together. It wouldn't be a serious matter if this were true, if the privilege remained of using either one or the other according to the supply but, as a matter of fact, they have circula side by side in large quantities for many years, and still continue to circulate together in large quantities in France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland (constituting what is known as the Latin Union); and had Germany, England, and the United States joined thi Union, there is no reasonable doubt that gold and silver would to-day be circulating all over the world, under stamps of all nations, at the ratio of fifteen and a half to one. As it was, this ratio, adopted by the Latin Union, actually obtained the world over till Germany demonstized silver, threw out \$300,000,000 of it to "bear" silver, and absorbed that amount of gold with th effect of "bulling" gold elsewhere. If now the United States were to remonetize silver on the same basis as the Latin Union, the mbination would be strong enough, and he demand for silver as a circulating mediam large enough, to re-establish the equilibrium, so that it would soon require a full ounce of gold in England or Germany, as well as in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, to buy fifteen and one-balf ounces of silver. We are willing that the silver dollar shall be restored on the same pasis it rested at the time it was demonetized viz. : at the rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, because that will hasten the equalization of the gold and silver dollars but, even if this be done, the time is probe bly not far distant when it will be neces to fix the ratio at fifteen and one-half of ver to one of gold in order to keep the silver dollars from becoming too valuable to circu-late alongside the gold dollars.

The silver question is a very simple one, divested of the sentimentality which the monometallists are seeking to impart to it. erience has proved that the placed the matter in the hands of the which use both metals for circulatin divines. It is to be regretted that the imposes are able to keep them at par with

running over a long term of years. In any temporary disturbance of these relations, owing to a disturbance in the average of one or a demonstization of one by certain countries), the nation having the two coins can utilize the more abundant metal unone or a demonetization of one by certain countries), the nation having the two coins can utilize the more abundant metal until the temporary disturbance shall be removed and the values readjusted. If this is what is meant by using the cheaper to pay debts, very well; that was the rule for eighty years in this country, and, now that we are seeking to get back to a coin circulation, we feel the necessity of adopting it again. It made little difference so long as eighty years in this country, and, now that we are seeking to get back to a coin circula-tion, we feel the necessity of adopting it again. It made little difference so long as there was no coin of any kind in circulation; but when all currency is to be coin or currency redeemable in coin on demand, then gold alone is not enough, as silver alone would not be enough, and the two are needed as a restraint, one upon the other,-the one to come forward and serve the purpose when the other retires for any reason, and the two to go hand in hand when there is a normal and prosperous condition of things.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The long delay which characterized the Russian operations after they had established their headquarters at Bucharest and arrived on the north bank of the Danube is repeated now that a large proportion of the army is on the south bank. The problem in the first instance was to accumulate stores and war material in sufficiency to provide the army after it had crossed, as then they would cu loose from railroads and occupy a country already stripped of resources by the Turkish forces. Now the problem is to get the provisions over the river. They cannot practic the ordinary system of requisition, as there is nothing to draw upon. They must bring all they want from their base of supplies at Bucharest by wagons over wet, marshy roads, take it across the river, and then cart it to the army, -one of the slowest and most tedious methods of transportation. It is evident that there can be no general advance of the main army unti the Russians have taken Rustchuk, which is in immediate railroad comm nication with Bucharest. From this point south there is also a railroad through Bulgaria, which the Russians may utilize if they can prevent its destruction. Napolbon said an army traveled on its belly, and the trutl of the statement is shown by the movements of the Russians since they crossed the Pruth Every step forward has hinged upon the question of the next meal. The Rus owever, are not altogether inactive. Their cavalry advance, which can live off the country, has taken Tirnova, the ancient Capital of Bulgaria, and penetrated towards the Balkans, even as far as Osman-Bazar, whithe the Turks retreated. They have gradually forced the Turks back from the south bank of the Danube, west of Rustehuk. Their cavalry is already in front of this latter fortress. Shumla is threatened, and Varna has been placed in a state of siege. The whole Quadrilateral is threatened. In the Dobrudscha the Russian forces have pressed their way down to the line of Traan's wall. One corps has occupied Med jidje, thus cutting off Kostendje from the interior, so that the Dobrudscha force for the first time seriously threaten the Quadrilateral. Meanwhile, the Russians still continue to cross the Danube in large numbers. Reinforcements of fresh troops are arriving daily at Bucharest from the North. The Roumanian army is also pre-paring to cross, notwithstanding the objec-tion of the Roumanian Parliament. It is stated that the Russians are forming a second army, to be commanded by the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, which will advance in the direction of Sophia, and there, fore will not be obliged to cross the Balkana at all, but will turn them. If this news should be true, this advance will be of the

and par silver dollars. Silver dollars. Total currency....... Less greenbacks retired..... Currency, January, 1879.....\$405,000,000 Here would be an expansion of the curncy to the extent of \$85,000,000, and the utmost importance, as Sophia is in direct railroad communication with Adrianople and Constantinople. The danger of the situation to the Turks is shown by the manner in which they are hurrying up troops from every quarter to confront the Russian advance. The army of SULEYMAN PARKA recently engaged with the Montenegrins, the forces that were ordered to the Grecian frontier, and even the Arabian troops that recently arrived at Smyrna to reinforce the Asiatic Turkish army, have been hurried over to Constantinople to join the army in Bulgaria. With such a gathering of the hosts of war, it will soon be impossible for either side to move without collision, so that stirvision for the accumulation of probably \$200,000,000 of gold above the ordinary ring news from the vicinity of the Quadri-

THE RESUMPTION LAW. We had some remarks a day or two ago oncerning the impossibility of resuming specie payments in January, 1879, under the esumption act without further legislation modifying that act. We pointed out that under the law, as it now stands, the greenbacks are to become redeemable in gold January, 1879. No provision is made for any other currency to take the place of the greenbacks. Silver is demonetized, and, in view of the approach of resumption day, the

lateral may be looked for before long.

banks are gradually retiring their notes. We suggested then that the country would not tolerate the contraction of the currency by the retirement of the greenbacks bank notes, leaving the public with no form of money but gold. We pointed out that to attempt to reduce the business of this country to a gold currency exclusively must prove to be a failure, and could only be successful by the destruction of every substantial interest in the land. Specie payments can only be resumed by private capital operating through the ordinary channels and agencies of commerce. country generally resumes, it will an easy task for the Governmen to do the same. Had the Government re moved its arbitrary and unwise restrictions the country would have resumed specie pay ments years ago. It was to the interest of production and of trade to have restore specie payments long since, but the prohib tions of the Government have stood in the way. There must be a paper currency in the United States; it must be either nation al, or bank note, or mixed. So long as the Government issues notes which are a legal tender, so long will the whole paper enr rency be depreciated. The Government cannot maintain a paper circulation at par because it cannot redeem it on demand and reissue it without again suspending specie re demption. Before the Government can withdraw the Treasury notes, it must provide some other currency than the meagre sum of gold

The currency to which all other nation resort, and for which no substitute has ever been found, is bank paper, and bank paper is only successful because ordinarily bank paper is profitable to the capital on which it is issued. When the greenbacks are with-drawn, the laws of trade naturally suggest that their place be filled with bank notes.

weight determined by the relative supply But the laws as they now stand prohibit this, and by providing for specie redemption the greenbacks on a day fixed, they could the banks to withdraw the currency have now in circulation. In the first place, the bank is required to deposit with the Government continues a tax, levied originally as a war tax, on deposits and on circ tion, which taxes are equal to a tax of 2 per cent on the circulation. With a tax of 2 per cent, and a circulation limited to 85 or 90 per cent of the gold value of the security de-posited, the circulation of itself is of little or no profit, and the circulation is gradually falling off. If, however, this tax were re pealed, and the banks were allowed a circustion equal dollar for dollar to the par value of the security, then the circulation, which is now of no profit, would furnish sufficient profit to induce an increase of it. New of the Association, and Lord Braconspield, the deficatory address. These gentlemen made some statements of interest in relation to the banks would be organized, and the existing banks would increase their circulation, or

resume that which they have surrendered. The Resumption law, however, contem plates an exclusive gold currency. After the 1st of January, 1879, the greenbacks are to be redeemable on demand in gold; as the National Bank notes are redeemable in greenbracks, they will practically be redeemable in gold. The absolute demand for gold in this country will be equal annually to \$145, 000,000 for duties; to \$50,000,000 for settling foreign balances and expenses of tourists, etc.,—making an aggregate in round numbers of \$200,000,000. To this extent therefore, there will be a demand for gold, and the greenbacks will be presented for that purpose. If the banks hoard green-backs, then their own notes will be presented, and gold or the greenbacks will be demanded All persons desiring to hoard money will naturally select gold, and perhaps thirty or forty millions will be put away in that man-ner. The banks, therefore, will be compelled to contract their circulation to the cossible sum, or surrender it altogether and draw out their bonds. There is a notion that the Government can pay out gold for green backs and then reissue the notes, and continue to issue and redeem them. To get the gold in the first instance it must sell bonds for gold; if it reissue the greenbacks, it must repeat the sale of bonds, and each time it reems its notes it must sell more bonds to be able to repeat the operation, and in time the bonded debt will be greater than it has ever been.

The existing law requires that upon the ssue of notes to new banks a sum of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent of the additions bank-note currency shall be retired and canceled, and that this operation shall go on intil the aggregate of greenbacks shall be rehuced to \$300,000,000. Now, suppose this mitation to \$300,000,000 be repealed, and the increased circulation of the banks be encouraged by the repeal of the national taxes, and by allowing a circulation equal, dollar for dollar, to the amount of the bond deposit, and silver be remonetized, how different would be the effect. Assuming the present bank circulation to be \$320,000,000, we would, say at the end of a year after the hange in the law, have the following result: Present bank circulation.....\$320,000,000 Add difference between 90 per cent 35,000,000 40,000,000 50,000,000

retirement of \$40,000,000 of greenbacks. The coinage of silver would go on continu ously. New banks, finding a note circulation of some profit, would continue to increase and the greenbacks proportionately decrease until the latter and the silver and the ban note would have equivalent value, and gold would of necessity settle down to the same The Chicago Times, which has no very clear ideas on any subject outside of the topics of which it has a conceded monopoly, does not understand how resumption can be impossible or doubtful when the law has fixed a date for it to take place. It claims that the Secretary of the Treasury in the late con tract with the Syndicate made pro-

of tolls; if the receipts have so far been scarcely 50 per cent of what they were last

year, they might not have been 25 per cent

what they were during the same month

last year; on this basis the decrease of the

eat Britain to Canada, the same

utilizing to the utmost the ground on which they are built. The managers of these associa-tions believe there is economy in building Londemands of the Treasury. The contrac was to sell 4 per cent bonds to take the place don upwards, instead of spreading it out. of outstanding 6 per cents, and this will Workmen must reside near their places of employment, and if they get good lodgings they will bed. In the new tenements not accumulate a dollar in the Treasury. Some of the New York newspapers outside persons can be accommodated on one acre inthe City of New York are criticising the re-duction of tolls on the Eric Canal as an insystem. All this work cannot go for nothing ustice to the people of the State, because it and it is already producing its effect upon th seems probable that the entire receipts under people of London. The Peabody Association has a capital of £600,000, and has furnished the present tolls will fall \$500,000 short of the amount necessary for the maintenance nomes to 10,000. Sir SIDNEY WATERLOW Company has a capital of between £300,000 and and repairs of the canal. The receipts for he month of June were \$100,943, as against other associations have added their efforts t \$207,276 for the corresponding month of las those already mentioned. If the investments shall make returns as large as promised, it will rear, and since the opening of navigation not be long before the supply of tenements will here has been a decrease of over 50 per cent be equal to the demand. in the earnings of the canal. Estimating on this basis, the total earnings of the season The redemption of the nasty, greasy, ragge will scarcely be more than \$900,000, while it little shinplasters in shining silver has proce requires \$1,260,000 to pay the expenses as follows since the redemption of the frac of keeping the canal in good condition But it is unreasonable to account for this falling-off by the reduction

, fourteen months ago:
Outstanding Redeemed during month.
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37, 359, 474
33, 500, 565
34, 444, 595
32, 902, 880
1, 543, 715
31, 355, 311
1, 547, 568
29, 858, 415
1, 496, 895
28, 565, 478
1, 392, 937
27, 408, 508
1, 146, 969
26, 434, 567
27, 408, 508
1, 146, 969
26, 434, 567
24, 434, 420
26, 434, 420
27, 400, 512
28, 180, 575
1, 253, 268
21, 206, 930
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456, if the old tolls had been retained. In that event, the railroads would have been able to ompete with the canal, and would have caried pretty much all the grain that went forannary, 1877... ward, whereas now they do not even try to compete. The real reason why the carnings of the canal are so small is because there no such forward movement of grain as there was last year, and would not be no matter In addition to redeeming \$20,456,902 of the fractionals, the Government has exchanged about \$12,000,000 of silver for greenbacks, so what the rates were. This is sufficiently that there has been no contraction of fractional money, but an expansion thereof. There is now in circulation about \$33,000,000 of subsidiary shown by the fact that the receipts of wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee during May and June of this year were scarcely one-fifth of

The prospect of a revision of the commercial

treaty between England and France is creating considerable excitement in the latter country, and has already aroused a bitter opposition or anal earnings is still not one-half the decrease in the amount of grain shipped, not withstanding the reduction in tolls. the part of the manufacturers of the Seine In ferieure, a delegation of whom recently waited upon President MacMahon. They represented that if English goods were shut out from France, French industry would revive, that En-During the year 1876 the reports of the British Board of Trade show that emigration from Great Britain into the United States was 54,554, and the immigration into Great Britain from the United States during the same year (1876) was 54,697, showing that more persons returned gland will not receive the exports France has to send, that a liberal commercial treaty would be the ruin of French manufacturing industries ere than came to this country from Great in general, they went over the same argument as our own Protectionists. The Lon-don Times, in discussing the question, reminds the Seine manufacturers that they forget the English can take away nothing "except with the consent of those from whom they obtain it,

gers to and fro, and not in any real sense and that this consent will be given only and that this consent will be given only when it is believed that an equivalent has been left behind." With regard to the ruin of French industries, the Times says: "If the cotton which is manufactured at Rouen at the price of three days' labor can be obtained from England in exchange for wine produced at Bordeaux by two days' labor, the day saved is a clear gain to ration at all. On the other hand, the emigra-ion to the Australian Colonies from Great Britain has been large and well maintained, numbering 33,196, while the return immigrant were only 2,597 souls. These statistics tell the hard times in the United States and Canada and testify to the comparatively prosper times that exist away off at the antipod more wine or in providing something else for which the demand happens to be larger or the market less overstocked." The Times sums up its discussion with the following advice to the the home supply much exceeds the demand. People in Europe are therefore not seeking this country in the expectation of improving their

THE LONDON POOR.

the Association's work, and their dedication

ent her countenance to the enterprise by sand

the buildings and the Association. The pro-ceedings consisted of remarks by Mr. Walter, M. P., Chairman of the Executive Committee

ondition of the London poor, and the meas-

The death-rate of London, it is well known, is lower than that of any other large city in the

world, not exceeding 23 or 24 per thousand a

year. This average is produced, however, by the extraordinary healthiness of the best dis-tricts in the city. In the worst districts the

mortality is 40 to 60 per thousand a year, and the excessive mortality, according to Mr. WALTER, is directly attributable to filth and

foul air. Disease arising in this manner has an immediate and important bearing upon the

morals of the people. It is a fact capable of easy verification that drunkenness, wife-beat-ing, and neglect of families are promoted by

the prevalence of disease. The temptation to restore failing physical powers by a resort to

drink is often too strong to be resisted, and in

the train of intemperance follow all the miseries of poverty, decay, and death. Against the death-rate in the worst por-

tions of the city may be placed the returns from some of the improved tene-ment-houses built through the benevolence of

Mr. PEABODY and others. In the years that

these buildings have been established the

thousand, which, it will be observed, is ten in

thousand less than the average for the whol

city. Nor are these returns partial or too nar-row for purposes of comparison. The number of improved tenement-houses in London is

larger than generally supposed in this country.

Within the last twenty years accommodation have been provided for 40,000 poor people by

various associations engaged in the erection of improved dwellings, and the work is in a more

But beneficent as is the work that has thus

far been done, it is as yet totally inadequate to

meet the necessities of the case. The popula-tion of London is increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year,—a number sufficient to fill all the im-

proved tenements constructed in twenty years. The work must be extended widely if it is to

accomplish the ends for which it has thus far been prosecuted. The prospects of such exten-

sion are not discouraging. There is ground for hope, especially in the rational methods which the founders of these various building associa-

tions have adopted. They do not ask for out

right gifts of money from those benevolently

inclined, but promise a return of interest on the investment, somewhat less, per-

on the investment, somewhat less, perhaps, than the prevailing market rates, but still sufficient to silence the upbraidings of restless British thrift. Stockholders in the Victoria Association, for instance, are promised,

their investments. "Suppose," said Mr. Wal-ren, "an ordinary building investment calcu-

lated to yield from 6 to 614 and 7 ner cent, the

shareholders may take out the additional 114 or

2 per cent from the comfortable feeling they

will have that they could not spend their money

added, with a force and pertinence that flust have gone home to some of his hearers, that capitalists might a great deal better spend their

money through associations of this description than invest it in the bonds of bankrupt foreign

Governments. The English people might bet-ter have put £50,000,000 in dwellings for the

poor of London than in enabling the Turks to

build ironclads and useless palaces.

The economy of united efforts such as tho

made by the British building associations is ap parent. The large scale on which the tene

ments are constructed insures cheapness. The grouping of a number of families under one roof, and the diminished cost of superintend-

ence and collection, is another considerable item. More important than all is the plan of

construction, in accordance with which the

buildings are made many stories in height, thus

but not guaranteed, a return of 5 per

rigorous and healthy condition than

leath-rate has not run above fourteen

oning the use of her name in connection with

its discussion with the following advice to the Scine manufacturers:

For every cargo retained by France there must be some equivalent created in France and sent of in exchange for it. Each of the two nations would thus be free to take its own part in the joint work of supplying the wants of both of them, and a might employ its creative forces more smoothly and to better advantage in the artifacially windones field. The trade between France and England is after all, a matter of much more concern to France than to conselves. We are already by far the largest purchasers of French goods, and trade with England stands for no inconsiderable portion of the whole trade of France. The question to France is vital. If she wishes to krep us is left best customer, and to make us even more profits able to her than we are at present, she can do so most certainly by treating us better heresif and by placing fewer restrictions on the equivalents we have to offer her. A number of new buildings erected by the Victoria Dwelling Association in the neighbor-hood of Battersea Park, London, were thrown open for the reception of lodgers on the 23d ult. The buildings were the first product of was consequently an event of importance. A distinguished company, including many members of Parliament, assembled in response to cards of invitation. Her Majesty the Queen

The Cincinnati Times (Rep.), in an article on the silver question, remarks:

When Mr. Sherman, then Chairman of the Pinance Committee, was pushing through the senate that mysterious Silver Demonetization bill, he said (Jan. 17. 1873). "This bill proposes a silver somage exactly the same as the French." The Senate undoubtedly took Mr. Sherman at his word, they took the bill on the faith of the Pinance Committee's report in its favor,—they did not examine it for themselves. But what an enormous—shall we say "blunder"that statement was. "Exactly the same as the French." ch? Mr. Sherman; did you not know that that bill made the silver coinsor of this country legal tender for \$5 only? and did you not know that that bill made the silver coin of the French was an unlimited legal-tender? That is a question which it will do well to answer to your blographer ere the sands of life have quite run out. That limitation of the legal-tender quality of silver makes all the difference in the world. It makes it a debased money. There must be no lunitation clause in the silver plank of the Ohio platform. The Cincinnati Times (Rep.), in an article on

Ex-Judge R. B. CARPENTER, of South Care lina, has resigned his Judgeship because the Democratic Legislature illegally elected a man in his place; but while protesting against such unjust action, he does not go over to the im-placables. On the contrary, he says:

placables. On the contrary, he says:

I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the policy of President Hayss will work well, especially throughout the South. The character of the man will impress itself anythere. First, he is conscientiously good; second, he is just; and finally, he is fearless in the execution of any thought which he believes to be right. For a while he will encounter difficulties, as he has already done, but they will come from the politicians, not the people. In the end it is my being that he will prove himself in all respects one of the most popular Presidents of the United States who has ever filled the chair.

Goy CHAMBERLAIN might learn window from Gov. CHAMBERLAIN might learn wisdom fr Judge CARPENTER.

The Philadelphia Press pays an elegant trib connection with the recent appropriation for his monument, by showing what he did in his life-time for Chicago and Illinois. "The Ulinois Central Road," says the Press, " may b the real DougLas monument, and when we re flect that there are ten powerful trunk lines bringing freight and passengers into the City of Chicago, and, including branch lines, that twen-ty-six railroads contribute directly to the growth of that city, all the result of a little more than twenty-three years of development, we may have a faint idea of the stupendous energies of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in pushing the land-grant through the Congress of the United States, twenty-seven years ago."

Long Island is not considered a happy place or ministers of the Gospel, and it would seem for ministers of the Gospei, and it would seem to require more muscle than righteousness to to require more muscle than righteousness to secure peace and holy calm. The Rev. Waxour, of the Congregational Church at Northville, has been subjected to a theological Ku-Klut visit, as it were. First the Trustees fired him out of the church, and upon his retreat to the parsonage they entered by force and threw himself, furniture, and wife out at the wind Trustees, still with their sleeves rolled up and their eyes flashing, advertise for another man of God, and want him brought on by the core. Verily, SATAN's policy is that of offer Long Island?

For years Washington Bowen has the CHASE family through the courts of New York for possession of the famous June essome branch of the case before him, and the files of the New York papers are marked with items relating to this celebrated litigation. Bowen claimed to be a natural son of Madame JUMBI, while CHASE claimed under a riece of the woman whose life was as remarkable as th legal fight that has followed her property. At last Chase took the matter to the United States Supreme Court, where he has at length received a decision in his favor, to the ineffable disgust not only of Bowen, but also the counsel on both

When lovely women stoops to pick up a chair, t is time for the male of her species to r out. The INGERSOLL-HAYES row in New York took a funny twist the other day. INGERSOLL took a funny twist the other day. INCRESCLE stabbed HAYES for alienating his wife's affections, and, fearing legal complications which might culminate in a cell, went to see a lawyer. Mrs. INCRESCLE dropped in, and, recognizing her spouse, took a chair to him and walloped him well. The chair was taken from her, when she went in with her fists and pounded. him till he yelled for mercy. A great scandal has arisen out of the case, but Mrs. INGERSOLL has changed the tide of public opinion by the thrashing she administered to her husband.

A terrible religious commotion has arisen in the Chinese district of San Francisco, fredpi-tated by the Rev. Swane Bune, who is do trial for heresy. The Rev. Bune is rather more advanced in his views than the majority of his flock, and, having imbibed some Calvirstic doctrines, straightway pitched into his neighbors' Joss, whom he characterized as a jorsethief. This apostasy excited as much agention as the heretical utterance, and the elders of the house decorresponds have agent the market to abused congregation have sent the matter to the Synod, which, amid loud explosions of firecrackers and bombs, suspended the Rev. Bune until the meeting of the General Assembly,

which particulars.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Farrer Ciry, Ill., July 10.—What was the principal cause or causes of the War of 1812! Was any concession made by Great Britain as a result of that war? When did the right of search claimed by Great Britain cease, and in what way?

G. H. W.

The causes of the war were the arbitrary con-demnation of American vessels for alleged vio-lation of the neutrality laws; the English blockade of the coast of Europe by an order in Council, issued in 1806, and the enforcement of the British right of search for suspected deserters on American vessels. The Treaty of Ghent enunciated no new principles in respect to any of these questions, but Great Britain never at-terwards attempted to exercise similar rights.

Mr. David A. Wells loaded a long ducking can to fire into the slock of eilver loons and lunies. He put in a small charge of powder and of very fine shot, and then he rammed down wad after wad of reasons against silver money till he had filled the barrel to the muszle. Then he put on a back-action cap, which fired off his can through the broad and laid him out sprawling. He did this smart feat by the following assertions near the close of his voluminous letter:

alty to pay his debts in value less than be this kicks over all his reasons againey, and would make full monetization

1 1

going forth mounted the silver host, and blessing, and excisin tents, O dollar of the silver tabernacles!" WELLS told the he is an honest man in saying that "silv nade to equal lated side by side and Switzerland, in nd a half ounces of The reason the A "float" was that it sixteen ounces of hence was worth too

Texas courts have ing intermarriage be be obsolete, having b tion of slavery. The them the degradat number raised from higher position of necessity having b longer operate, and ry whom they pleas

Great stories are t renowned for his al now remarkable chief the streets of New breeches, carries a every woman he meet failure of his mind is strain of memory in fate is a warning againthe most fatiguing gr Col. THOMAS P. H

rises to the surface t in France, but escape of the aring plateen a grated to South Ca years he taught sche it is the fact that t vouches for the Col

CHARLET HAM es a man editor of the

Prince Bismarck smoker, has been oblig pipe after dinner. Ch ed to abandon altoget Mrs. Norman Loca astronomer, has done a lating from the French tion of Physical For Yale men find a the result of the recent ness of the stroke of

kept his condition a The proposed inso Shelley in Boston is Academy, which says to of semi-apology and se The last words "I am not afraid; o Dr. Philip Schaff says was "a loss not only Protestant world." Mr. E. S. Ches

Chicago, contributes a report of the State Bo setts, on "Sewerage vantages, Construc Prof. Jowett, of exceedingly clever p student of his college ! The master told him covered the walls of O ing the loss, but give notes. The thief fell the notes at the back, all the money recover

all the money recor Darwin, in his of an Infant,"—derive own children,—will to the whine, and the hattainment of speech come over and analyze tug-whistle in the Chi

which experience and bryo of a noonday she Mr. Whitely Stol ber of the Indian C sketched the plan det of the indian laws, I which will be the env. This Code, however, Hindoo, Buddhist, an govern the fights of nearly the whole con The August no

contain a story by M Lass o' Lowrie's," tells his story in Coc ber of the magazine v and a fresh article on Thompson. The Ar will have a story by a poem by Mr. Long Miss Kate Field' which appear in the tween an American at home, are said to

gar." They give a frand womanhood to t that account objection that account objectic bly undertaken too with the nalvete, sid American girl of edu The scandal in F "The Priest in A sided. Mayfair prin Cross, by whom the

courage to print so questions in the boo newspapers which gi An innocent l get facts about the Cincinnati, Wedne quired of a membe whether they all c thought that such a of pork. On being quired whether this Society. "Sir," si "this is the ninety-

The principal p and mathematics year was taken by I won the Meyer de . 250 per arram. The tien are said to be the Clifford said Miss V of either sex. Oth this year were the an Huxley's daughter won by Miss Consta

The gift of D Louis of a med Louis of a medical umes, is said to be t bestowed upon the c recipients are requesting for the newberry bequest in affair into insignificathe St. Louis people building required to might save themselvence to some litera scholars will be all books and a suitable

The Hartford of the literary at asserts that the chie in the literary departhe Courant, 1 " it and use of the Engli the Courant article that the present Second more useful to his received the benefit during his college college for a field for endless po be given only when it sient has been left be-the ruin of French in-"If the cotton which at the price of three."

France and sent off e two nations would int in the joint work in of twent, and at less more smoothly, artificially widened nee and England is, e concern to France already by far the jods, and trade with derable portion of The question to to keep ne se here.

p.), in an article on

through the Senate tration bill, he said poses a silver coin-nea." The Senate at his word, —they Pinance Commit

ENTER, of South Caro-Judgeship because the illegally elected a man

ary, he says:

sying that, in my judgsident Havrs will work
at the South. The charsupress: itself anywhere,
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riess in the execution of
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difficulties, as he has alill come from the politia the end it is my belief
in all respects one of the

pays an elegant tribute Press, "may be called development, we may stupendous energies of ing the land-grant

gical Ku-Klux visit. ree and threw himself at the windows. Th rought on by the score, is that of offensiveness,

ron Bowen has fought ugh the courts of New the famous JUMEL esige in the State has nau-ase before him, and the apers are marked with s celebrated litigation-natural son of Madame imed under a niece of as as remarkable as the wed her property. At ther to the United States e has at length received the ineffable disgust also the counsel on both

toops to pick up a chair, of her species to move LAYES row in New York other day. INGERSOLL-enating his wife's affecing his wife's affect ral complications which il, went to see a lawyer, bed in, and, recognizing ir to him and walloped was taken from her, h her fists and pounded mercy. A great scandal se, but Mrs. INGERSOLL-of public opinion by th

sermotion has arisen he has Francisco, preciping Bung, who is on trial lung is rather more adan the majority of his bibed some Calvinistic pitched into his neighboracterized as a horso-reited as much attentioned, and the elders of the are sent the matter to loud explosions of fire-regarded the Rey, Bung the General Assembly, nes in a few days.

G. H. W.
r were the nrbitrary connvessels for alleged violaws; the English blockrope by an order in Counthe enforcement of the
for suspected desarters.
The Treaty of Ghent
uciples in respect to any
Great Britain never alexercise shullar rights.

er in the United States will, ring silver to par with gold in world, and it will in no way rounts as a henest the oppor-value less than he received, his reasons against silver full mouetization of silver that the same true. full monetization of silver y wished. If it were true on of silver would brine it kets of the world, as this then silver and gold could usl terms, which they novequal monetization in this ere would be no difference or the other; then silver would be gold narment; added in full for gold to its Behold this gold Balaks.

going forth mounted on an ass, to prophesy against the silver host, and involuntarily gushing into a blessing, and acclaiming: "How goodly are thy tents, O dollar of the fathers, and how lovely thy giver tabernacies."—Cincinnati Gazette (Anti-

WELLS told the truth, nevertheless, because whils told the truth, nevertheless, because he is an honest man. The Gazette states falsely in saying that "silver and gold have never been made to equal by monetization in this or any other country." For many years they have circulated side by side in France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, in the proportion of fitteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce in gold. The reason the American dollar would not "float" was that it was too heavy; it contained streen ounces of silver to one of gold.—and sirteen ounces of silver to one of gold,-and hence was worth too much.

Texas courts have decided the laws probibiting intermarriage between whites and blacks to be obsolete, having been obliterated by the aboli-tion of slavery. The laws, it is now claimed, were for the protection of slaves, and to save them the degradation of seeing one of their number raised from the ranks of slavery to the higher position of master or mistress. The necessity having been obviated, the laws no longer operate, and the colored people can mar ry whom they please.

Great stories are told of PAUL MORPHY, once renowned for his ability at the chess-board, but now remarkable chiefly for his insane antics on the streets of New Orleans. He wears knee breeches, carries a gold lorgnette, and thinks every woman he meets is in love with him. The failure of his mind is attributed to his constant strain of memory in blindfold games, and his fate is a warning against constant application to the most fatiguing game ever invented.

Col. THOMAS F. HOUSTON, of Sedalia, Mo., rises to the surface to prove that Marshal NEY, NAFOLEON'S pet commander, was not 'executed in France, but escaped through the connivance of the firing platoon and the surgeons, and emigrated to South Carolina, where for several years he taught achool. The story is interesting and creening and creenin and circumstantial, and the only thing again it is the fact that the St. Louis Republic vouches for the Colonel's veracity.

CHARLEY HAM esteems it "calumny" to call a man editor of the Inter-Ocean.

# PERSONAL

Prince Bismarck, formerly an inveterate smoker, has been obliged to restrict himself to one pipe after dinner. Champagne he has been requir-

Mrs. Norman Lockyer, wife of the famous astronomer, has done a service to science by translating from the French M. Guillemin's "Application of Physical Forces." Vale men find a sufficient explanation for

the result of the recent boat-race in the alleged illness of the stroke of their crew, Mr. Wood, who kept his condition a secret until affer the race.

The proposed inscription for the statue of Shelley in Boston is objected to by the London Academy, which says the poet stands in no need of semi-apology and semi-patronage for his ideas. The 'last words of Prof. Tholuck were: "I am not afraid; Christ's death was for me."
Dr. Philip Schaff says the death of Prof. Tholuck
was "a loss not only to Germany, but to the whole Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer of

Chicago, contributes an article to the eighth annual report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, on "Sewerage: Its Advantages and Disadvantages, Construction, and Maintenance."

Prof. Jowett, of Oxford, has just done an exceedingly clever piece of detective work. A student of his college lost a parcel of bank-notes. The master told him to say nothing about it, and covered the walls of Oxford with posters proclaim-ing the loss, but giving wrong numbers for the notes. The thief fell into the trap, offered one of the notes at the bank, was promptly arrested, and

Darwin, in his forthcoming "Biography of an Infant,"—derived from a study of one of his own children,—will treat philosophically the coo, the whine, and the hiss which precede the child's attainment of speech. He is hereby invited to come over and analyze the peculiar vibrations of a tug-whistle in the Chicago River in the small hours, which experience has taught us to consider the embryo of a neguday shrick.

Mr. Whitely Stokes, the new legal membrane the Indian Council in a recent speech

ber of the Indian Council, in a recent speech sketched the plan determined on for the codification of the Indian laws. He said the work would occupy at least nine years, but would result in a Code which will be the envy of England and the world. This Code, however, is to leave untouched the Hindoo, Buddhist, and Mohammedan laws, which govern the fights of property and succession of nearly the whole country.

The August number of Scribner's will The August number of Scribner's will contain a story by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," entitled "Smethurstees,"—Smethurst being a London wax-works man who tells his story in Cockney dialect. The same number of the magazine will have a story by Auerbach, and a fresh article on "Bow Shooting" by Maurice Thompson. The August number of St. Nicholas will have a story by Charles Dadley Warner, and a neem by Mr. Longfellow.

Miss Kate Field's letters in London Truth which appear in the form of correspondence between an American girl in London and her friend at home, are said to be "slangy, silly, and vulgar." They give a false idea of American girlhood and womanhood to the English people, and are on that account objectionable. Miss Field has possibly undertaken too much in assuming to write with the naivete, simplicity, and piquancy of an American girl of education and refinement.

The searched in English correspond by the disc.

The scandal in England caused by the dis-The scandal in England caused by the distrovery of the book on the confessional called "The Priest in Absolution" has not yet subsided. Mayfair prints a list of about 400 clergymen supposed to belong to the Society of the Holy Cross, by whom the confessional is maintained. The Cincinnati Commercial, we observe, has the courage to print some of the most objectionable questions in the book referred to. Few American newspapers which circulate in respectable families would care to imitate this example. would care to imitate this example.

An innocent Boston reporter, detailed to An innocent Boston reporter, detailed to get facts about the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati, Wednosday, at the Parker House, inquired of a member whom he caught in the hall whether they all came from Ohio. Evidently he thought that such a gathering must affect the price of pork. On being disabused of this notion he inquired whether this was not the sixth dinner of the Society. "Sir," asid the member, with dignity, "this is the ninety-sixth," "Ah," pursued the interviewer, "and have you been to all of them?"
The principal price in applied mechanics

The principal prize in applied mechanics and mathematics at the University of London this year was taken by Miss Ellen M. Watson, who also won the Meyer de Rothschild scholarship, worth 250 per annum. The examinations at this institu-tion are said to be the severest in the world. Frof. Clifford said Miss Watson's was the finest mathematical mind he had ever met with among students of either sex. Other prizes awarded to women this year were the first prize in art, gained by Irof. Huxley's daughter Marion; the first in anatomy, won by Miss Constance D'Arcv; and the Joseph Hume scholarship in Jurisprudence, bestowed upon Miss Orme, a sister-in-law of Prof. Masson.

The gift of Dr. Toner to the City of St. Louis of a medical library, including 18,000 volumes, is said to be the most valuable that has been bestowed upon the city for library purposes. The recipients are required to provide a fire-proof building for the reception of the books. The building for the reception of the books. The Newberry bequest in Chicago dwarfs the St. Louis affair into insignificance, and as it is probable that the St. Louis people cannot furnish the fire-proof building required to make the gift available, they might save themselves trouble by turning it over at once to some literary centre like Chicago, where scholars will be attracted by an accumulation of books and a suitable building to hold them.

The Hautford Chicago and the building to hold them.

The Hartford Covirant mourns the absence of the literary atmosphere from New Haven, and asserts that the chief weakness of the University is in the literary department. "Yale wants," says the Covrant, the Covrant, with has always wanted, adequate training in elocution, in rhetoric, in the knowledge and use of the English language." The writer of the Covrant article rem "ks rather bumptionsly that the present Secretary of State would have been more useful to his country and society if he had received the benefit of a thorough literary training during his college course. This suggestion opens a field for endless speculation. What might have been, if Mr. Evarts had minded his p's and q's, no mage or seer can devine. He would have been, so Mask Twain fondly hoped, "keeping store, no counts, and respected by all."

The Attorney-General of the Government. The Attorney-General says that, while the act which he cities evidently applies to the courts and their expenses, the "indefinite and for other purposes" at the end of the title of the act shows that it was the intention of the act shows The Hartford Courant mourns the absence

### WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Sensation in a Way to Collapse.

An Understanding Between Ord and the Mexican Authorities.

Biger-Man "Fitzhugh Charges His Fellow-Democrats with Book-Pilfering.

Ben Wade Fully Indorses the President's Southern Policy.

### MEXICO. AN UNDERSTANDING.

WARRISGTON, D. C., July 10.—The understanding of our authorities here has been for some days past that Gen. Ord, on our side of the Rio Grande, and the Mexican Gen. Travino, on the other side, have had such consultations as will soop place them in fall accord. Notrouble is now anticipated between them. To-day the War Department received the following dispatch from Gen. Ord, embodying a letter received by him from Gen. Travino. Copies were at once sent to the President and Secretary Evarts.

Hald Hald General, Chalcago: Following in the secretary Evarts.

Hald General Chalcago: Following in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Astronom. July 6, 1877.—To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chalcago: Following in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Travino. Copies were at once sent to the President and Secretary Evarts.

Hald General Chalcago: Following in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Travino. July 6, 1877.—To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chalcago: Following in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Travino. General Chalcago: Following in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Travino and the second in the second in the brief letter received on the 3d inst. from Gen. Travino and the second in the

# FITZHUGH.

THE "BIGER MAN" TURNS UPON HIS COM-PATRIOTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10. - The publication WARRINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The publication of Doorkeeper Fitzhingh's invoice of books in the House folding-room has excited about as much attention among those interested as his famous letter. Mr. Fletcher, in charge of the documents, has just completed an invoice, which is by actual count of volumes, fand not by rough measurement of all the cords of books which the vaults where of all the cords of books which the vaults where they are stored contain. He reports all the books either on hand or properly accounted for. It is claimed that the count which Fitzhugh treated before the Committee as an invoice was the result of a rough measurement of great piles of documents, and not a real count. As to Fitzhugh's invoice and the discrepancies which he reported to the Committee, it is stated at the folding-room that whereas in their records all publications appearing as in several volumes are entered as one, that Fitzhugh entered in his invoice the number which expressed the volumes in each set. By contrasting the accounts thus differently kept.

thus differently kept,

A WIDE APPARENT DISCREPANCY was easily shown. It is also stated that in one case where Fitzhugh had estimated the numbers of a large pile of valuable documents by counting the number of wolumes in the length and height of the face which was exposed, and multiplying by the depth, and thus showing an enormous supply on hand above what was afterwards reported. It had turned out, on removing the pile, that as a matter of fact the valuable books had only been piled up in front of a loose heap of Reconstruction Committee reports.

But Mr. Fitzhugh declares he can all around, and says he intends to do so. As to Speaker Randall, it has not been charged that he was in any sense a party to the irregular shipments of books, but Fitzhugh claims that books were shipped by employes in Randall's name. The officers in the folding-room deny this. Mr. Fitzhugh is putting on his wat-paint.

Several new members-elect to the next Congress have, by writing here for copies of public documents, ascertained that members of the last Congress. MAKE IT LIVELY

ments, ascertained that members of the asset Congress
in this matter, and so arranged matters that those coming after them could get no books until they had arrived here and ordered some printed. It appears that, instead of limiting the foraging season of the old members to the time of the assembling of the next Congress, the law as passed last session provides that members of the Porty-fourth Congress shall be entitled to all books printed or to be printed up to January next, and that they should pass through the mails. Members of the next Congress cannot get a book as a matter of right until they order some printed and the order is filled.

# ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN A QUANDARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Attorney-General has just confirmed his former decision in regard to the prices which the different Departments may legally pay for advertising. He maintains that, under the old act, which had specific relation to the organization of courts and other expenses, the rates of advertising fixed for the publication of certain legal notices, viz.; forty cents for a first insertion of each 100 words, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, is the rate which must control all Government advertising, with a few insignificant exceptions. This second consideration of the subject arose upon a letter addressed to the Attorney-General from the War Department, calling his attention to certain other provisions of the law in regard to advertising, and to the evident scope of the act in question, which could not, by fair construction, be held to cover the general advertising business of the Government. The Attorney-General says that, while the act which he cites evidently applies to the courts and their expenses, the "indefinite and for other purposes" at the end of the title of the act shows that it was the intention of the act to

rejected communications in all journals of any consequence. The War Department is at a loss to find methods of publishing proposals for some very important matters of business now pending. It is informed that the newspapers whose circulation is of any value to the Department will decline to publish its advertisements, and that the business of the Government will materially suffer in consequence.

# NOTES AND NEWS.

MOORE BADLY LEFT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Maj. William B. Moore, one of the Special Agents of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, whose name has appeared often in the newspapers in connechas appeared often in the newspapers in connec-tion with various personal and political matters during the Administration of Gen. Grant, and who since was removed by order of the President on Friday last, by some unaccountable means gained the most implicit confidence of President Grant, and secured from him, late in March, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that he be retained in the service. At different times the attention of the Secretary of the President has been called to certain matters in Moorel, record which were, to say the least, of

which were, to say the least, of

A VERY PECULIAR CHARACTER,
and it was finally concluded on Friday to dismiss
him from the service. An order to this effect was
made out on that afternoon, but he was not informed of it until to-day, as he was engaged in a piece of work which it was desirable that he should finish. The removal was made by Secretary Mc-Cormick in obedience to the order of the President. Moore had an interwiew with the President at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it is not believed that he will be able to secure the revocation of the order.

that he will be able to secure the revocation of the order.

THE CABINET.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was an uneventful one. None of the important questions now under popular discussion, and which it was conjectured would be considered at this meeting, were referred to. Neither the Mexican question, the sundry foreign appointments, or the indictment of members of the Returning. Board in Louisiana, was discussed. The promoters of the expedition proposed by Capt. Howgate for the exploration of the Arctic Sea have applied to the Government for aid. This matter, and a similar request from the managers of another proposed scientific exhibition, were talked of, but no action was taken.

BEN WADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The Republican of this morning announces, upon reliable authority, that Ben Wade has become reconciled to the President's policy, and will give him a hearty support.

INVITATIONS.

The President has received from many leading Virginians in all parts of the State cordial invitatious to visit the Oid Dominiou, and also, lately, expressions of gladness that he has determined to see the Southern people for himself at an early day. The President expresses himself as much gratified with these indications of good will from the Southern people, and says that he anticipates a great deal of enjoyment when he zoes South.

PRISONERS PARDONED.

Urish Hilton, convicted of selling lottery tickets, and William Rives, convicted of burglary, have been pardoned by the President.

Mr. Guthrie. the Cashler of the Treasury, says that, in the fall of 1874, he did some work after office hours in the nature of making up a set of books for the Commissioners of the Sinking-Frund of the District of Columbia, with full knowledge and consent of Treasurer Spinner, and, for the convenience of desk-room, the books and papers were on some occasions brought into the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Pand put a force upon the work. INVITATIONS.

# RELIGIOUS.

CAMP COLLIE. GENEVA LAKE, Wis. , July 10. - The half-hour of prayer every evening in the grove at the Camp be-gins at half-past 8. Driftwood, and brush, and dead boughs are heaped upon the fire, until the quivering tongues of fiame leap forth and cast a transincent halo over the Campers. The clear, sturdy voices of the singers, and the subdued tone of Prof. Ward's organ, serve to shut out the murof Prof. Ward's organ, serve to shut out the mur-mur of the evening wind, and the incessant sob-bing of the lake on the beach below. The shadowy forms of the hage trees are ranged like giant senti-nels to guard the "Peace on earth, good-will to men." The flicker of the blaze gleams on the books of song, loud through whose inspiring pages rolls the melody of years, and throb the harp-strings of the heart. Borne on the evening-wind across the moonlit lake, the fishermsn in his boat, far out beyond the headland, listens to the sounds of song, and lensurely rows ashore. The impassioned voice of Burnell, the Erangelist, is waited on the evening-air in fervent appeals to the Great Throne. The service ended, the workers wend their way to the cabins; the embers of the fire glow dusky red, and seem to hum some half-forgotten tune,—to murmur some great names; and then the night-wind sings their requiem. The grand old Camp rosts in peace in the soft starlight; the great oars o'erhead, on their aerial looms, weave dark shadows, shot through with golden thread.

The views from the top of the tower on the bluff are magnificent, and perhaps it has no equal as a

starlight; the great oars o'erhead, on their aerial looms, weave dark shadows, shot through with golden thread.

The views from the top of the tower on the bluff are magnificent, and perhaps it has no equal as a point of observator on the lake. A foot-bridge is constructed along the face of the cliff, below the foot of the Observatory, which completes the pathway around the promontory. The huge stones are evidently of Icelandic origin, and were no doubt deposited here from some ancient iceberg, astray in the great lake which then covered this entire country. One immense bowlier, half buried in the lake, has standing space for three or four boys, who fish from its crest. The few rustic seats add to the beauty of the grounds, and the winding pathways through the woods and along the beach are very romantic. The forest is bright with midsummer-foliage, in the glow of the moonlight, beneath the evening-skies, whose constellations light up the spacious avenues between this world and the Unseen.

The Gospel should not be confined to Gothic walls, and stained-glass windows, and cushioned seats. If the outside world is to be brought under the influence of the Church's operations and the Gospel-call, it must be done by preaching outside of the church. We must join in the summer-campaign, for the commission of the Lord to His ministers will permit them to preach in the grows. We must be ready for the service. We need more geal for God, more love for souls, less regard for criticism, and more heroism for Christ. What grand opportunities have been lost by that old fallacy of the Devil, that the church is the only place suitable for preaching the Gospel!

The Lake-Geneva Christian-Work Assembly at Camp Cellie will close on Friday of this week. The attendance has been comparatively small, but it is yet a new enterprise, and this delightful rendezvous is certainly destined to become very popular with all Christian people. The successful inauguration this season will tend to bring a large number of people here next year.

The d

DUBUQUE, IA. Byeloid Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., July 10.—The corner-stone-laying ceremonies of St. John's Episcopal Church were witnessed this evening by a large concourse of people. The exercises began at 6:30 p. m. as follows: Processional: sentences; e xhortations; collects: laying of corporations by Bishop Pears. collects; laying of corner-stone by Bishop Perry. collects; laying of corner-stone by Bishop Perry, of Davenport, La.; responsive paslm; prayer; address by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; hymn. In the corner-stone was deposited a Bible, a book of common prayer, the City Directory, copies of all the newspapers published in the city, a canceled bond for \$500, and a silver medal, on which is engraved the names of the Building Committee and the Supervising Architect, Mr. B. S. DeForest; also a history of the church from its establishment up to the present time, written by the pastor, the Rev. C. H. Seymour, and each Sunday-school class developed an envelop containing the names of the C. H. Seymonr, and each Sunday-school class developed an envelop containing the names of the members of the class. The choir of fifty of the best vocalists in the city volunteered their services for the occasion. The ceremonies, from beginning to end, were imposing and grand. Nearly all the dergymen of the city were present. The address of Bishop Stevens was very interesting, and listened to with cager attention. The Building Continuitee is composed of leading business men of our city, and the church, from present appearances, will be as fine a church, when finished, as our city can boast of.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH. Grand Haven, Mich., July 10.—The Michigan Grand Haven, Mich., July 10.—The Michigan Unitarian Conference is now in session here, and very largely attended. To-day the Rev. J. M. Pardee and the Rev. C. G. Howland read essays, and the Rev. J. T. Sunderland and the Rev. Sunmer Ellis, of Chicago, preached. To-morrow the Rev. Fisher and Mrs. Sunderland speak, and in the evening the Rev. Robert Collyer and others at the installation of the Rev. George W. Cooke. The Revs. Kittredre, Jones. Gordon, Burnham, and others will participate in future sessions of the Conference. TURF AND FIELD.

Meeting of the Western Branch of the National Board of Appeals.

Important Additions to the Entries for the Dexter Park Races.

Races at Springfield, Mass., Columbus, Long Branch, Bay City, Etc.

O'Leary Will Accept the Challenge to Walk Weston in London.

THE TURF.

THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf com-menced a session—the first this year—at the Palmer House yesterday morning. Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Is., occupied the chair, and there were

menced a session—the first this year—at the Palmer House yesterday morning. Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Ia., occupied the chair, and there were present Secretary Thomas J. Vail, Joshua Tuthill, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis, Mo., and R. W. Gates, Aurora. The Board has jurisdiction of all cases of fraud, etc., occurring in Illinois, Wiscosain, Minnesota, Michagan, Iowa, Texas, Californis, and the Territories. There was a large attendance of parties interested.

The following cases were

DISPOSED OF:

518. G. B. Mansur, Chicago, vs. the Galesburg Driving Park Association. Dismissed by appeliant on account of the dissolution of the Park management.

540. James S. O'Brien, Stillwater, Mich., vs. the Galesburg Driving Park Association. Application for removal of penalty of suspension imposed on him and the hofme stallion Col. Reisly. Ordered that the application be granted, and the money on deposit under provisions of Rule 52 be refunded.

542. J. S. Biggs, Cincinnati, O., vs. Kelamazoo Park Association. An application for the correction of an alleged error in reward of premium. Ordered that the case be dismissed.

651. Frank Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis., vs. Grand Rapulca Association and s. g. Marion. Complaint that premium due his t. g. Alarion. Complaint for removal of suspension of him and the ch. g. Little Sam. Ordered that the application be denied.

655. W

this case, at the request of applicants it gave as its opinion that the judges were right in their decision.

631. A. A. Hall, Madison, O., ex parte. Application for removal of expulsion imposed on him and the b.g. Rattle, alias Judge Lane, alias Vanderbill, by order of the Sycamore D. P. Association, Aug. 4, 1876. Application denied.

662. P. H. Lochman, Rushford, Minn., vz. Northwestern Agricultural Society, Dubuque, Iz. Application for removal of suspension of him and—Iceberg. Application granted.

664. J. W. Fernald, Chicago. Ex parte. Application for removal of expulsion of the b. g. Chance, alias Frank Palmer. Expulsion removed.

668. Charles E. Stuart, Kalamasoo. Ex parte. Application for removal of expulsion and suspensions of ch. g. Doc Lewis. Ordered that the expulsion of record against this horse be modified by the substitution therefor of a fine of \$100, upon payment of which, together with the production of evidence of settlement of the entrance fees due to members, and for which suspension has been imposed, that the expulsion be removed.

670. W. L. Simmons, New York, vs. Dexter Park. Case continued until the next meeting of the Board in the Western District.

676. James Newbro. Greencastle, Ind. Exparte. It was ordered in this case that Newbro be reinstated until the meeting of the General Board in December, upon payment of the suspension dues.

2:27%, 2:29.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

EAST SACINAW, Mich., July 10.—At the first day's races of the Bay City Driving Park to-day, Gray Dick won the three-minute race, Chestnut Prank second, and Tom O'Connor third. Time, 2:52, 2:52, 2:46¼, and 2:45½. The 2:30 race was won by Black Mack in three straight heats, Alfred second, and Gen. Msc third. Time, 2:43, 2:41¼, and 2:38.

# TROTTING HORSES.

TROTTING HORSES.

SALE AT DEXTER PARK.

The sale of trotting stock belonging to Messra. Graves & Loomis, of this city, which took place at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, was not largely attended, but those who were present had the pleasure of inspecting as fine a lot of colts and fillies as has ever been exhibited in this city. They were mostly the get of the celebrated pacing stallion Legal Tender, the sire of Red Cloud, and, considering the dillness of the horse market, realized fair prices. Mr. Graves it 2 liever in the pacing element, and the action of the youngsters at yesterday's sale fully justified his faith. Without exception they were endowed with a slashing, open gait that cannot fail to carry them along very fast when more fully matured. The stallions King of the West and Black Bassinger were also exhibited, but not offered for sale. They are both by Legal Tender, the former beling out of the celebrated trotting mare Queen of the West, and the latter out of a mare by imp. Bassinger. The following is a list of the stock sold:

Ed Price, b. c., foaled 1874, by Legal Tender, out of Lasy McClelland, by Higble's Gray

The following is a list of the stock sold:

Ed Price, b. c., foaled 1874, by Legal Tender,
out of Lady McChelland, by Higble's Gray
Eagle; Capt. Kilnk.

Dashney, ch. m., foaled 1883, by Cliffon, out
of Dashney; James Burke.

Olive K., blk. f., toaled 1874, by Legal Tender, out
of Dashney; J. J. Simmons.

Chestnut mare, by Dorsey's Golddust, and coit
by Legal Tender; F. L. Hanscom.

Luthers, br. f., foaled 1875, by Legal Tender, out
of Star Queen by Feaston's American Star; B.
F. Ransom.

American Star; G. H. Miller.

American Star; B. Hiller.

American Star; B. Hiller.

American Star; B. Hiller.

American Star; B. Hiller.

Maggie, b. f., foaled 1876, by Legal Tender out of
Marcy, by Magna Chatta: Capt. Kilnk.

Maggie, b. f., foaled 1876, by Legal Tender out of
Marcy, by Magna Chatta: Capt. Kilnk.

Maggie, b. f., foaled 1876, by Legal Tender; B.

Lady McClelland, g. m., foaled 1885, by Higble's
Gray Eagle, and oot by Legal Tender; L.

Hanscom. Hanseom
Anna, b. f., foaled 1870, by Deshwood, son of
Legal Tender, out of a mare by imp. Onus; J.
H. Hill.
Dick b. c., foaled 1876, by Legal Tender out of
Lady McClelland; B. P. Ransom

# THE OAR.

SCULL-BACE ON CHARLES RIVER.

Bostox, Mass., July 10.—The third and lart of the series of races between Faulkner and Regan on one side and Landers and Davis on the other, took place on Charles River this morning, in presence of 10,000 spectators. It was a double-scull race,

THE RIFLE.

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

LONDON, July 10.—The Captain of the United Ringdom Rife Team writes the agent of the Associated Press in regard to the approaching match at Creedmoor, as follows: "We have decided to sail for New York by the steamer City of Richmond on the lith of August, so as to have time to get settled before the match. I hear something has been said about our having only two days for practice over the rampe at Creedmoor. Two days will be quite madequate. I shall want at least sixteen days if possible."

The Times says the Council of their National Rife Association having no funds applicable for expenses of the Centennial team to America, appeal to all interested in rifle-shooting to add in raising the requisite sum of \$7,500.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—On Thursday last the Recentire Committee of the Crescent City Rifle Club designated a team to shoot to-day for membership and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association. A team of six made the following scores at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Out of a possible 225, Dudley Selph made 219; William Arms, 210; John K. Renaud, 204; Col. John Glynn, 203; E. T. Manning, 191; R. G. Eideich, 187. Total, 1,214.—which is the highest score on record by twelve points. Selph made thirty-nine bullseyes and six fours.

AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—The third and last game between the Alleghenies and Syracuse Stars was played here this afternoon, resulting 8 to 2 in favor of the home club. The Alleghenies were strong at the bat, processed.

PEDESTRIANISM. O'LEARY AND WESTON. NEW YORK, July 10.—O'Leary accepts Weston's hallenge to walk six or twelve days at London. ber next, for £2,000 a side.

# CASUALTIES.

PENSAUKEE. As soon as it became known that Pensankee had been nearly demolished by a fearful hurricane, Mr. W. B. Lindsiey, Superintendent of the Peninsular Division of the Northwestern Railroad, repaired to

A secon as it became have that Presenters Mr.

1. Got. F. E. I. Lockman, Rankford, Mr.

2. Got. P. E. I. Lockman, Rankford, Mr.

2. Got. Carrier R. Stuart, Kalmanson, T. Darier, C. C. Carrier R. Stuart, Kalmanson, T. Darier, C. C. Carrier R. Stuart, Kalmanson, T. Darier, Application for removal of expulsion and susperations of ch. g. Doc Levis. Ordered that the expulsion of the Application for removal of expulsion and susperations of ch. g. Doc Levis. Ordered that the expulsion of the suspenation of ch. g. Doc Levis. Ordered that the expulsion for removal of superations of commonses, and for which together with the groduction for suspension of the suspension of commonses, and for which suspension has been imposed, that the expulsion be removed.

2. Got. M. L. Simmons, New York, v. Derive the locard in the western District.

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RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., July 10.—Near Camp Point, last night, an old man named Luke Becket was run over by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train which left here at 6 o'clock. The man was walking on the track, and was struck by the engine after the whistle had been blown and the bell rung as a warning. It is supposed that he was insane. Railroad officials left here this morning to inquire into the case.

STEAMER BURNED. STEAMER BURNED.

LITLE ROCK. Ark., July 10.—The steamer Granger, the property of Capt. R. S. Yerkes and Col. J. M. Blocher, of this city, was burned last night, four miles above this place. The Granger was a small boat, valued at \$3,000, and plied between this city and Fort Smith. The boat is a total loss. The books, papers, and about \$500 in money were burned. She had a big cargo of wheat and corn aboard.

RESCUED. NEW York. July 10.—The steamship Niagara, arrived to-day from Havana, renorts that July 6 she saw the steamship Carondelet, hence for Havana, ashore on Fowry rocks. having gone on at 1 a. m. of the 5th. She worked thirteen hours and parted hawsers, but finally got her affoat undamaged. At 9 p. m. the Carondelet proceeded to Havana.

DROWNED. TRENTON, N. J., July 10. — During a thunder-storm last evening. Dr. Reed, H. C. Paxon, and seven ladies were riding home, and, when near Scudder's Falls, the horses became frightened and ran into the feeder, drowning Dr. Reed and one of the ladies. SUNSTROKE.

SUNSTROME.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

PORT WAYNE, Ind., July 10.—Yesterday afternoon Gracie Robbins, aged 8 years, received a sunstroke which it is believed will prove fatal. She has been insane ever since the accident happened. BURNED EXTERNALLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 10.—Prank Wood, partner in a prominent Main street drug firm, was badly burned at noon by the ignition of alcohol, which he was heating over an oil-stove.

FINANCIAL. CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Within the past week considerable uneariness has been felt in commercial circles in the City of Mendville, Pa., caused by the following failures: Melius Ohlman, clother, closed by Sheriff, executions amounting to \$12,000; George G. Bennett, dry goods, \$10,000, and yesterday, H. T. Colf, proprietor Coli's

PATERAGU, N. J., July 10.—The excitement over the failure of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company is subsiding. Many persons have held Checks on the Company without presentation till too late. The depositors will secure a hearing Priday before the Chancellor on the application for a Receiver.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—The Board of Directors of the German Bank of this dity adopted a resolution to-day that, as the business of the bank has for some time past been insufficient to pay expenses, and as every day's continuance of its business be discontinued, and the accounts of the bank be placed in the hands of an Assignee.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Moses Minkesheimer, Mark Lindheim, and Robert Lindheim have been discharged from bankruptcy. The firm are engaged in the wholesale liquor business, and falled for over \$500,000. One of the partners lost \$800,000 in speculation on his own account on "Black Friday."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN ARROR, Mich., July 10.—L. C. Risdon, a prominent hardware merchant of this city, tailles one more in the list of recent failures here. He made an assignment of property to-day to C. H. Richmond. Assets are estimated at \$20,000; in-bilities at \$30,000. Mr. Risdon has been in the hardward business here for the past thirty years.

# CRIME.

A ROBBER'S PERFIDY.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., July 10.—In the trial of the bank burglars to-day, William D. Edson, the lock expert, testified to his connection with the prisoners while a traveling salesman for Herring & Co., safe-makers, in the fall of 1873. He formed a partnership with Conners, Scott, and Dunlap, to discover chances for bank-robbery, make preparations, and share in the spolls. Edson received \$7,000 from the robbery of the bank at Quipcy, Ill., and \$900 from Pittston, Pa. The gang made an unsuccessful attempt at Elmirs, and Berry was sent to the Penitentiary for it. They also made unsuccessful attempts at the Long Island National Bank, the Pirst Sarstogs, the Covington, Ky., the Rockville, Conn., the Syracuse, the Nantucket. Mass., and the First National of Northampton, where they bored holes, but met obstructions. Edson also examined the bank at Wilkesbarre, Pa., but no attempt at robbery was made. Edson reported weakness in the vault of the Northampton Eank in August, 1875, and obtained impressions of the keys. The securities stolen were concealed in Northampton for a fortnight after the robbery. Edson received \$1,200. and negotiated with the bank for the return of securities, the bank offering \$60,000. His partners charge him with treason and refusing to make division. He turned State's evidence. A BOBBER'S PERFIDY.

St. Louis, July 10.—The Globe-Democrat special from Waynesville, Mo., says the four men. George B. Glbson, Allen M. Greenstreet, James Long, and Leroy Oliver, who are charged with ditching a train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at Woodend Station, on the night of June 2, for the purpose of robbing passengers, and whereby Frank Caton, engineer, Sam Richardson, fireman, and Dr. E. L. Atkinson, who was ridige on the locomotive, were killed, were taken from Springfield to Wayne yesterday under a strong guard. The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Gibson Greenstreet, and Long for murder, and against Oliver and the other as accessories, Although the prosecution is ready to proceed in the cases, it is probable they will go over to the October term. TRAIN-WRECKERS.

# A BAD BATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 10.—The Courts hav Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 10.—The Courts having begun to cleanse the Angean stables of Luzerne County, the Sheriff to-day took eleven prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, among them Frank Beamish, the Democratic politician and ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, who is convicted of forgery and embezziement and gets four years. Applications for his pardon have been industriously circulated, and an immense pressure brought to bear upon the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, who, at their special session this afternoon, refused to consider the case of Beamish until September. Another dozen convicts are awaiting transportation to Cherry Hill.

A MEXICAN TRAIN ATTACKED.

New York, July 10.—A San Antonio (Tex.) dispatch states that at 4 p. m. Sunday the train of Mr. Scheibagen, en route from Chimahna to San Antonio, laden with specie, was attacked by thirty-five white and Mexican highwaymen, on Teco Creek, fifty-two miles from there. The train contained twelve wagons, and there were twenty men with it. After a desperate fight the robbers were driven off, losing several killed and wounded. The major-dome of the train, Frank Grimsiger, and a Mexican, were killed, and several others of the train wounded. No such outrage has occurred since the War.

PROBABLE MURDER AND SUICIDE. PROBABLE MURDER AND SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Sagnaw, Mich., June 10.—An old farmer named Stoker, living in the Hammersaw settlement, three miles from this city, who has for some time past exhibited symptoms of insanity, attacked his wife with an ax his morning, fracturing her skull, and knocking her senseless. He then attempted suicide, cutting himself terribly with the ax. Both will probably die.

FOUL PLAY FEARED. FORT WATER, Ind., July 10.—The police are working up the case of Lawrence Delarry, recently of the regular army, who arrived here last Wednesday and mysterionaly disappeared on Sunday noon. He had a draft for \$200 and other articles of value on his person. It is believed that he has been foully dealt with.

KYTE.

Special Distance to The Tribune.

McGrstoon. In., July 10.—Frank Kyte, Trensurer of Howard County, who was reported drowned Sonday, is alive. Frank Tryon, who accompanied Kyte to Pictured Rocks, owns, up to-day that Kyte was not drowned, but played a trick to get \$10,000 out of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, in which Kyte held a policy.

CRUSHED HIS SKULL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—James Traylor, a white man aged 54, was killed on Saturday in Prince George County by a neare boy, Jim Hatch, aged 18. The two had an altercation, in the course of which Traylor struck the negro with a stick. The negro took a brick and struck Traylor on the head, crushing his skull.

CAPTURED. CAPTURED.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., July 10.—Harry Von
Bida, for whose arrest the Grand Army of the Republic offered a reward, and who is charged with
so cruelly malfreating a soldier's orphan that death
resulted, was captured near, here to-day and lodged
in jail.

RESPITED.

Harrissons, Pa., July 10.—Gov. Hartrant has respited Francis Curley, of Montgomery County, until Sept. 10. Curley was to have been executed Aug. 9. CUTTING AFFAIR.
CHESTER, Pa., July 10.—A desperate fight occurred here to-night among about a dozen men, two of whom. Philip Orlando and John Shoemaker, were badly cut, and will probably die.

SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dawrells. Ill., July 10. —William H. Redman, an old resident of Georgetown, in this Junty, committed suicide last evening at the home in that village by taking arsenic. Redman had for weveral years been afflicted with fits, and his hearing being had he was often despondent, and in one of these moods took his life, as above stated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Sagnaw, Mich., July 10.—Greeme M. Wilson, Prosecuting his throat with a razor. Deceased was the eldest son of the late Judge Wilson, of Senicee. Ont., and a young man of great promise. Deceased was 37 years of age and unmarried. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death by his own hand while ander temporary aberration of mind, induced by mental depression, augmented by lift-health and overwork.

Foxt Du Lac. Wis., July 10.—A desperate attempt at self-destruction was made here to-day by a woman named Graves, who jumped into the river to drown herself, and resisted the efforts of those who sought to rescue her. She was got out, and suffered no greater injury than a bath. Family troubles are supposed to be the cause of the attempted suicide.

Mrs. Thursby, No. 274 Ewen street, Williams-

Mrs. Thursby. No. 274 Ewen street, Williamsburg, Long Island, a very old lady, suffered with inflammatory freumatism: the joints of her hands and feet swollen; her sufferings were intolerable, and agony intense. Giles' Limiment locide of Ammonia reduced the swelling and drove away the pains. For sale by all druggists.

A pleasant and delightful tooth-wash is Bra-NARD's GOLDEN DESTILAYE. It arrests decay, and imparts a pure, sweet breath. Ask, your drugglest for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Senside Library - The Best Standard Novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from 21 to 33 given (un-changed and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents. No.

Least Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood.

(Double number)

John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Mulloch. (Double number)

Jane Ryrs. By Charlotte Broule. (Double number)

Miss number)

A Woman-Hajer, Carlin Elide's new novel. (Double number).

The Siack Indies, Jules Verne's last new nevel. (Single number).

The Last Days of Pouspell. By far Beward Balwer Lytton, (Single number).

Adam Bede. By George Ellot. (Double number).

The Arundel Motto. By Mary Cecil Hay (Single number). (Double number)

11. The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot.
(Double number)

12. The Princess of Thale. By William Black. (Double number)

13. The American Senator. By Anthony Trol. 10pc. (Double number)

For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers, sent, postage prepaid, on recoipt of price by GEORGE MUNRO. Publisher.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES: 178 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1878.
H. R. STRVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir-From personal benefit received from its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost mirror-lous, I can most heartly and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES F. LUBLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,

Sacramento, Cal.

### VEGETINE. SHE RESTS WELL.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the here complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and han no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest will, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully.

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

# VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, repectally those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,

MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

# VEGETINE.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS! H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervens debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invagorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. Walkkell.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

# VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. NOTH ING EQUAL TO 11.

SOUTH SALEM, Mam., Nov. 14. 1678.

Mr. H. R. STYNENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrottia,
Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years,
Nothing ever did me any good until I commensed
using the Vegetine. I am now getting along fretrate, and still using the Vegetine. I commensed
there is nothing equal to it for such complaints,
Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours
truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 10 Lagrange-st., South Salem, Mass.

# VEGETINE.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY. Mn. Stavena:

Dear Nr.—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and an convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dysapensia. Kniney Complaint. and Gassia!

Debility of the System. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

# VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

# UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with this SECRETARY OF THE TREASCRY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 18, at 3 p. m. they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDERD LQAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in demoninations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 20 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable coarterly, and are exempt from the payment of tarca or duties to the United States, as well as from transion in any form by or under State, municipal, or local age-THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check lumed by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order or the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indexpeed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100, and REGISTERES STOCK in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGIS-TERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877. TERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers as Battimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orieans, New York: Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Sar Vrancisco. Ind by the National Banks and bankers; successful. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-Office address of the person of whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money was accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time as subscription or at any time prior to Oct. is. 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment. THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold ooth to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Battimore, Boston, Chicaga, Cincipnati, New Orleans, and 8t. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with enclosing on New York, or to either of the undersigned. TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED WE also receive, in lieu of coin, United States tokes of carfit on New York, at their coun value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York.
PIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CATS
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
BERXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
TAN 14, 1977.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING SOAP PROCTER & GAMBLES

Mottled Corman There is None Ress

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Small Supply of Negotiable Paper --- Clearings, \$3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular-Hogs and Provisions Strong.

at Weak-Corn Easier-Oats Firm-Lake Freights Active-Stocks of Grain in Store.

### FINANCIAL

The day was a quiet one in financial circles. The supply of good negotiable paper continues light, with no prospect of speedy improvement. The demand from the interior for loans and currency has again become meagre, and several weeks will elapse before it will be resumed with vigor. The mercantile business of the city remains dull and makes little paper for the banks.

Rates of discount were 6010 per cent at the

of discount were 6@10 per cent at the regular customers. To first class out the

New York exchange was sold between banks at 2075c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$3,000,000.

IE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER A DEPRECIATION OF AMERICAN CREDIT.

A new view of the silver question is raised by a Public. After recting the now familiar fact at all the United States bonds outstanding or aurized to be issued are by the unmistakable mas of the law payable in gold or silver of the indard in existence July 14, 1870. It asks either the United States can in any way more ally stab its credit than by discarding and depreting one of the metals in which \$1,700,000,000 its outstanding and \$700,000,000 of its newly-cred bonds are indisputably payable by conct and by law. It hasists that the United its cannot afford to stake its credit upon the sannot afford to stake its credit upon the anence of a belief that it will pay more than equired to pay by law or by contract. There instance of a self-governing nation that has important payments beyond the letter of the The Public recommends several measures serve the credit of the Government by restor-

preserve the credit of the Government by restorg the value of Silver:

Of these the very first should be the appointment a commission to negotiate treaties with the silvensing nations of Europe, and, if possible, with transparations. Much might be done before Consess meets. The time is propitious. The nations the Latin Union are kept in continued uncernity by the movements in Germany and in this quarry. Germany finds that the silver coins, lich its people have ever preferred and still pretained, cannot without great difficulty be driven from e, that the silver cannot be sold; and that the wilv-coined gold files from the country almost as it can be issued. It is not impossible that rumany might now be brought to join with other It can be issued. It is not impossible that my might now be brought to join with other in establishing a common ratio of value in a between gold and silver, which, if d in all the silver-nsing countries, go far to prevent the fluctuation two metals in relative market price, tworth while for the President to consider that the appointment of capable persons to the the terms of such treaties in connection r diplomatic representatives abroad may at important step to the credit of the

a most important step to the credit of the unity?

The substitution of subsidiary coin for paper actional currency has already done something to crease the use and demand for silver, and thus to registen its price. We ought to go farther, gal-tender or bank-notes of the smaller denomitions ought not to be permitted in this country. nance has already retired its notes of less than 0.0 each; Great Britain uses none of less than 0.25 ch. The withdrawal of small notes has began, at we ought to have, at the earliest possible day, wer dollars to fill the vacuum. The gold that is too small ever to be freely ased, if even the quarter-eagle is less connect in small transactions than the silver im. To what extent the aliver dollar should imediately be made a legal-tender for debts is a restion of secondary though great importance. In the use of silver in place of small notes will as rely help to raise its price as its demonstrization. Germany, and its disuse for paper by some Eupean countries, helped to cause the recent dereciation. It would take the entire product of ir mines for more than five years to substitute iver for the notes now in circulation of less described in the substitute iver for the notes now in circulation of less described in the substitute iver for the notes now in circulation of less described on the Treasury in payment of United States onds now outstanding.

MERICAN BONDS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT

ICAN BONDS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT

The reports of Russian repulses in Armenia and Bulgaria caused a fall in speculative stocks on Monday and Tuesday, and the movement of the fleet to Besika Bay further depressed prices, but the depression was not severe and the recovery prompt, an almost unfailing support coming from prompt, an almost unfailing support coming from Paris when other markets droop. Cheap money, both here and at Paris, no doubt, has also much to do with the apparently settled buoyancy of the markets, and the approach of the consols settlement has been preceded by purchase of that stock, which have generally a good effect on prices. Speculative business remains very dull. On balance the movement of prices for the week is moderate. There has been a slight improvement in the old and new American funding-bonds.

The Economist has the following regarding the American 10-40 and '67 loans: "Although one class of people look upon them as likely to be quickly redeemed, others regard the issue of 4-percents as unlikely to be sufficiently large to redeem more than the 6-per-cents of 1865 for some years to come. Others again are deterred from investing in 6-per-cents by fear that they may be redeemed in silver instead of gold coin." THE 5-20s OF 1865.

The Government is now calling the 5-20s of 1863. Many holders of these bonds seem to be unaware of the fact that the numbers they hold have been called. The following gives a list of these numbers on which interest ceases before

October:				
Date of   Interest ceases.		Numbers of called bonds.		
May 21, '77 Nay 28, '77 June 11, '77	Aug. 21, '77	\$50 \$100 1 to 3,000 1 to 4,000 6,001 to 6,000 4,001 to 8,000 6,001 to 11,000 8,001 to 18,000		
M'y 21. 77	A'E 28, '77 5	\$500 1 to 5,000 601 to 10,000 601 to 18,000 11,001 to 22,001 601 to 18,000 23,001 to 41,000		

THE FITURE OF GOLD.

We have already alluded to the conclusions of the distinguished Austrian geologist Sucas, that gold cannot be kept in use as the standard money, because its production is certain to diminish. They have attracted wide attention. A writer in the Economists Prancois, although differing with thems' rivers, admits that his work stands on a level with the illustrious works of Humboldt, full of new matter in the history of precious metals, profound in research, and brilliant in the manner in which it deals with this grave problem of the money relations of silver and gold.

THE GRAVE OF SILVER.

Comparatively little silver is now being forward-

Comparatively little sliver is now being forwarded overland from San Francisco. China seems able to take all, or nearly all, the sliver that the Pacific Coast can supply. The total shipments of sliver from San Francisco last year were \$24,752,060, and of this two-thirds, \$16,531,007. was sent to China and Japan, and the steamer of last Wednesday took out \$1,250,000 more. The supply of trade-dollars has all been sold out for shipment to China, and no more can be had till the reopening of the mint, in July. Purchases of silver for China are being made in San Francisco by London parties.

parties.

PRICE OF PRACTIONAL SILVER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The discount on silver change has decreased in Ban Francisco, and is now only 4% per cent. A short time ago it was 7 and 8 per cent. The variations in the discount are apparently independent of the price of silver bullion, and are caused by the abundance or scarcity of change. In the summer, silver coin is sent into the country to pay off the agricultural laborers. In the winter it accumulates again in the city.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF PARIS.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF PARIS.

According to the estimate submitted to the Municipal Council of Paris, the expenditures for the coming year will be \$50,000,000. To meet this there are the receipts from the Octroi duties, amounting to \$24,000,000, the tribute from the gas company, which pays \$1,700,000, \$800,000 from the omnibus company, and taxes. One-half the natural expenditure is for the purpose of paying the debt-interest and discharging a part of the principal. The amount of local taxation for each inhabitant is \$25 a year.

scipal. The amount of local taxation for each solitant is \$25 a year.

WALL STREET NOTES.

ome of the New York banks that had been ruck" with Northwestern stock at high figures I preferred shares on Saturday on the Stock Exnge at a loss. The Chicago & Northwestern road has still on hand about \$1,190,000 of its libonds, held to take care of the sinking funds. Indicator avers that the road has recently been owing heavily, and has accumulated a large time dealt.

empany has addressed to the public a note deny-esome of the charges against Mr. Furber. He yas the statement that in 1876 Mr. Furber drew t of the Company \$400,000 as profits under his atract is false. On the contrary, Mr. Furber had the Company's assets funds of his own amount-

in the Company's assets funds of his own amounting, Dec. 31, to \$550, 680.

AWALGAMATION OF NEW YORK MINING BOARDS.

At the meeting on Saturday of the American
Mining & Stock Exchange an amendment to the

PINANCIAL REPORM IN NEW YORK. The assessed valuation of real and persons property in New York City this year has decrease \$9,821,000 from that of last year. Everythin has shrunk except taxes, these are \$28,484 about the same as last year.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO. In the stock report of the Baltimore American it is stated that on Friday Baltimore & Ohio sold at 93. The closing quotations were 92% bid, and 94

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104%@105% on the dollar in g

Greenbacks were 95%@94% cents on the

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Chicago City 7 % ct. bonds
Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 % ct. water ton
West Park bonds
City Ballway, South Side.
City Ballway, South Side.
City Ballway, North Side.
Traders' Insurance Company.
Chamber of Commerce.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Gold stendy; 105%.

Borrowing rates flat, and %, 1, 2, and 1% per cent. Time loans made at % per cent for thirty days, % 603-16 for sixty days, % for ninety days, and % 67-16 for twelve months.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars 194% in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Silver coin % discount.

% discount.
Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were generally strong, further advance in New Jersey convertible.

State securities were firm.

Stocks opened strong, and prices advanced & 22, the latter Lackawanna. Subsequently the market lost its buoyancy under considerable realizations by the bulls, when prices dropped off & to the control of market fors its buoyancy under considerable izations by the buils, when prices dropped off & to 2, the greatest decline being in Delaware & Hudson. During the last hour of business the market was strong, and, with few exceptions, the best prices of the day were made towards the close. The strongest stocks were St. Paul and Northwestern preferred, Lackawanna, Michigan Central, Morthwestern & Essex, Illinois Central, Western Union, and Chicago & Alton. St. Louis & Iron Mountain advanced to 8%. Transactions were 192, 000 shares, of which 10,000 were New York Central, 34,000 Lake Shora, 7,000 Northwestern preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul common, 14,000 St. Paul preferred, 9,000 Delaware & Hudson, 43,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 12,000 Morris & Essex, and 33,000 Western Union.

nois Central, 12, 000 Merris & Rasex, and 33,000 Western Union.

Money market easy; 1½@2.
Customs receipts, \$271,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$361,000.
Clearings, \$11,000,000.
Produce exports for the week, \$5,023,000.
Sterling steady; actual business, long, 487; hort, 4894.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	100
Coupons, '81	1099
New	E1234
Conpons '87 109% Coupons	E134
Coupons, '68 112% Currency	(234
New 50 111%	
STOCKS.	4
Western Union 80% Northwestern pfd	494
Quicksliver 1314 C. C. C. & I	254
Outchailver preferred, 20 New Jersey Central	98
Quicksilver 134 C., C., C. & I	9414
	22
Maripuea preferred 214 St. Paul preferred	22 564
Adams Express 95 Wahash	91
Wells-Fargo 95 Wabash Wells-Fargo 80 Fort Wayne	89
American Express 4314 Terre Haute	414
United States Express 41 Terre Hante, ofd	14
New York Centra 9484 C & A	9484
United States Express 41 Terre Haute, pfd New York Central 94% C. & A. Erie 6% C. & A. preferred	101
Erie preferred 16 Ohio & Mississippi	9
Warlem 1886 D. L. & W	49
Harlem preferred 127 A & P Tel	1004
Harlem preferred 137 A. & P. Tel Michigan Central 434 Missouri Pacific	114
Panama 974 C R & O	00
Union Pacific, stock. 65% Hannibal & St. Jo	13
Lake Shore 5114 Central Pacific bonds.	100
Illinois Central 59% Union Pacific bonds!	10534
Cleveland & Pittsburg 80 U. P. land-grant	iont a
Northwestern 21% U. P. sinking-fund	0714
STATE BONDS.	0.779
Tennessee, old 43 Virginia, new	81

Tennessee, new 4396 Missouri. 10036
Virginia old 30
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. Rejected... No grade...

A dividend of 100 has been declared on Northern Belle.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 10.—Gold, 105½@105½.

Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 513½.

POREIGN.

Lendon, Johy 10.—Consols, money, and account, 04½.

United States bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 106½; 10.40s, 109½; new 5s, 108½.

New York Central, 91; Erie, 6½; pfd, 17; Illinois Central, 57.

Paris, July 10.—Rentes, 106f 87½c.

BEAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for retrieval, July 10:

CTTV PROPERTY.

Bissell st, 150 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 6...

Bissell st, 150 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x212 ft, dated May 30...

Park av, n w cor of Pall st, s f, 50x30 ft; also West Madison st, 44 ft w of Stamnton st, s f, 24x126 ft, dated July 2...

Evergreen st, 150 ft e of Robey st, n f, 22x150 ft, dated May 11 (the Catholle Bishop to Charles C. Wallin).

Clayton st, 806-10 ft w of Throop st, n f, 25x s f 8-10 ft, with improvements, dated July 0...

West Harrison st, w of and near Oakley sv, n 1 10 827-100x125 ft, with building, dated July 9...

Clybourn av, 70 to 10 ft n w of Division st, s w f, 27x230 ft, dated April 30...

Undivided 34 of the above transfer, dated July 10...

Hinnois st, 100 ft e of Cass st, n f, 50x109 ft. The following instruments were filed for record

Individual 3 to 100 ft e of Cass st, n f, 50x109 ft, dated Max 18.... COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time

iast year:		B 12452		
ESPECIFICACION	Receipts.		Shipments.	
nod these was	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	5, 181	9,064	10, 693	5,803
Wheat, bu	12,020		54, 545	102,040
Corn. bu	136, 139	141,900	170,614	72, 243
Oats, bu	34, 238	47, 320	45, 432	30, 207
Rye, bu	1,835	1,830		792
Barley, bu	3,590	1,950	858	
Grass seed, hs.	******	29, 147		24,000
Flax seed, hs.		41,640		
B. corn. bs	72,000	**** ******	20,000	900
C. meats, Ds	206,915	186, 100	1.683.531	953, 105
Reef, tes	Capter Property	LUNGSON SECTION	439.5	
Beef, bris Pork, bris	******		233	116
Pork, bris		140	351	1, 227
		93,050,000,00	110, 332	338,870
Tallow, bs	8 580	24, 364	72,600	110
Butter, as Live hogs, No.	186, 712	124,060	293, 155	146, 220
Live hogs, No.	9, 215 1, 756	18, 613	3,572	4,553
Cattle, No	1.756	4, 221	496	2,278
Sheep, No	231	1,067		1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
Hides, hs	146, 785	111,241	181,690	144.890
Highwin's, bris	**** ******	160	50	77
Wool bs	667, 961	302,991	618,956	204, 336
Potatoes, bu	180	569	462 .	20,000
Coal, tons	4,978	19,613	793	693
Hay, tons	10	60	30	I Building
Lumber, m ft.	8,738	8,878	2.882	1.785
hingles, m	200	1,968	445	503
salt, bris	19,889	6,411	3,012	2.901
Poultry, coops.	56	17	0.012	2.301
Popular Indicate Co.	1	hala la all	***** - 5 - 5   0	sedes seeil.

Eggs, pkgs... 2.683 4.260 2.500 903 Beans, bu ... 2.683 3.1 3 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 5,646 bu wheat, 800 bu cora, 450 bu oats, 429 bu rye, and 1,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 8 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 3 do, I car rejected do (28 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 51 cars high mixed, 13 cars new do, 9 cars new mixed, 146 cars No. 2 corn, 89 cars rejected Go, 53 cars no grade (382 corn); 6 cars

white cats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars rejected do (37 oats); 3 cars No. 2 tye; 8 cars rejected barley. Tetal (438 cars), or 181,000 bu. Inspected out: 18,807 bu wheat, 200,086 bu corn, 1.384 bu cats, 12,066 bu rye, 2,801 bu barley.

The inspection of wheat yesterday was 28 cars, against 167 a year ago, and 194 on the corresponding date in 1875. The inspected receipts the first ten days of July were 232 cars in 1877, 1,379 cars in 1876, and 1,340 cars in 1875. In the month of July last year the inspection was 3,277 cars, and

in 1876, and 1, 340 cars in 1875. In the month of July last year the inspection was \$,277 cars, and in the previous year 6,763 cars.

Certain proposed alterations in the rules of the Board of Trade of this city will be voted on by the Board after the usual period of bulletin notification, which commenced yesterday. The proposed changes provide that the Directors may order the suspension of trading during the afternoon boar in

tion, which commenced yesterday. The proposed changes provide that the Directors may order the suspension of trading during the afternoon hour in July and August; that after next October provisions may be delivered as regular, though packed outside the "winter" season, if otherwise packed according to ruie, provided that pork packed between March I and Nov. I shall have 200 ibs of green meat put in the bri. Also, that shoulders shall weigh not less that 12 ibs.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and rather less steady in grain, with little change in provisions. There was again a good demand for corn for shipment, and more inquiry for wheat to be moved out, while oats were locally strong for present delivery. The markets for future tended downward, though foreign advices were favorable to strength in breadstaffs. The fact seemed to be that many operators had expected another storm, and were disappointed by fine weather, for which reason they were free sellers, especially as the crop advices were of an encouraging character. We note that the stocks of grain in store were decreased very much during last week, and present indications are that wheat and corn will be further materially reduced during the current week.

The demand for domestic dry-goods, though far from being active, us on a more liberal scale than in former seasons at a corresponding period, and the market presents a firm and healthy tone. No important changes were developed in the grocery market. Business is on the increase, and prices of

the market presents a firm and healthy tone. No important changes were developed in the grocery market. Business is on the increase, and prices of the more staple articles show a hardening tendency. The course of the sugar market during the past fortnight has been most disappointing, values, despite the strong statistical position of the market and the near approach of the season of greatest activity, remaining depressed. Holders have not, however, lost confidence, and the long-looked for advance now seems about to be realized. Coffees though dull are firmly held. The butter market was fairly active and steady. The receipts continue heavy beyond precedent, but the outward movement has been of almost equally generous proportions, and the supply now on hand is not unusually large for the time of year. Cheese was unchanged, good to choice full cream selling at 7

unusually large for the time of year. Cheese was machanged, good to choice fuil cream selling at 7 @8c. Prices of fish were firm and unchanged. Dried fruits were generally quiet, apples and prunes alone receiving much attention. Jobbers of leather reported continued duliness, with prices ranging as before. Bagging was firm. Tobacco ruled quiet and easy. Coal and wood were dull as previously quoted.

Lumber was quiet. At the sale docks the demand was fair for piece stuff and some grades of inch, the offerings of which were small, but the cargoes of other grades were dull and easy. The trade of the yards was only fair. Hardware and

cargoes of other graces were unit and easy. The trade of the yards was only fair. Hardware and metals were quiet. Broom corn was fairly held, and there was some inquiry from the East. Seeds and hay remain quiet. Small orders are received and filled daily, but dealers do not look for much business until the new crops are ready for market. Potatoes were dull and weak under large offerings. Green fruits sold freely at easier large offerings. Green truits sold freely at easier prices for native varieties, the liberal offerings causing the decline. Poultry was firm.

Lake freights were active and firm at lace on cern to Buffalo, except for small vessels, which were firmly held at 2c. Corn to Kingston was taken at 44c. Freight room was engaged for 10,000 hm wheat said 205,000 hm corn.

19,000 bu wheat, aed 305,000 bu cora.
Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 he to New York, and 35c to Boston. and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GRAIN	IN STO	RE.	
The following are the	footing	s of the o	fficial re-
port of the grain in sto	re in this	s city on	the even-
ing of Saturday last an			
till of parmary mas an	July 7.		
Wheat-	1877.	July 2,	July 8,
No. 2red	2.479	2,479	3,01
No. 3winter		4, 252	1.77
Rejected winter	1,248	1,248	8,40
No. 1 spring	741	741	7.64
No. 2spring	234,058	317, 130	857, 975
No. 3 spring	32, 329	33, 344	169, 51;
Rejected spring	17, 184	21, 254	111,620
No grade spring	*******	373	1, 153
No. 1 N . W. spring	15,611	16,888	147, 433
No. 2N. W. spring	119,361	119,614	365,000
Total	427, 263	517,308	1, 673, 63
No. 1	44, 191	49,974	2,63
No. 2	852, 190	1, 418, 134	622, 143
Rejected	230,572	227,048	136, 82
No grade	7,373	3,365	15,67
High mixed	627,565	770,778	110,000
New do	41.024	47,542	9, 85:
Yellow	12,018	13.254	267
New mixed	62,808	114, 103	25, 192
Total1	,877,639	2,644,198	922, 687
No. 2	210, 336	170, 211	233, 406
Rejected	50,061	40,595	46, 936
No grade	4,645	4,645	599
No. 2 white	38,017	44, 177	91,754
Total	303,059	262, 268	372,687
No. 1	7,930	8,958	*******
No 2	45,098	- 88, 159	52, 502
Rejected	4, 405	4,807	8, 151
No grade	770	770	1,059

Total....
Bariey—
No. 2...
New No. 2...
New No. 3...
New No. 3...
Rejected... 6,500 6,500 41,220 41,220 11,375 11,459 3,693 3,693 32,064 15,113 3,069 3,069 13,834 

102,094

tal decrease, 842,992 bu. The above-noted quantities of N. W. wheat include 14,749 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 65, 339 bu No. 2 do. VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The trade is indebted to Mr. A. C. Thomas, of the city, for the following statement of wheat and

this city, for the following statement of wheat and corn in sight last Saturday. Most of the figures are official, and the rest are close estimates:

| Wheat, bu, Corn, bu, Corn, bu, Chicago. 427, 263 1, 877, 839 Milwaukee 308, 527 29, 261 Milwaukee 31, 261 Milwau Montrea
Baltimore
Baltimore
Philadelphia
St. Louis
Duluth
Kansa City
Peoria
Indianapolis
Albany
Boston
New York canais.
Rail shipments week—To U. S.
ports.
To Canadian ports.
Previous lake shipments. 40,000 5,589 48,000 5,381 891 1,250 1,500 224, 979 54, 605 112, 600 8, 200 91, 149 1, 521, 680 198, 268 210,600 101,147 1,578,838 59,152 650,000 126, 215 18,000

Totals 2, 883, 753
Week ending June 30. 2, 851, 744
Week ending June 23. 3, 293, 354
Week ending June 18. 3, 645, 191
Week ending June 9. 4, 295, 472
Week ending June 9. 4, 295, 472
Week ending June 9. 4, 295, 672
Week ending May 26. 5, 416, 006
Week ending May 26. 5, 444, 182
Week ending May 19. 5, 544, 698
Week ending May 12. 5, 394, 908
Week ending May 5. 5, 596, 290
Week ending May 5. 5, 596, 393 CALIFORNIA BREADSTUFFS. We yesterday published so much of Mr. Fried-ander's circular as pertains to wheat. We now isnder's circular as pertains to wheat. We now give extracts from his views about flour and barley: The export of flour, for the year shows a slight failing off from those of the three previous years, but not sufficient to call for special remark. Of the 485,000 bris we have sent away, 280,000 went to Great Britain, against 280,000 the year before, a gratifying increase, particularly as showing that Californis flour is obtaining a fixed position in British markets. To China and 1873-76; while to Anstralia we sent 17,000 bris, against. 500 bris the year before and 9,200 in 1874-75. This increase was of course caused by the failure of the South Australian wheat crop, which at one time was looked upon as almost total, but which finally proved not so bad as timagined. Had the first anticipations been realized, wheat would have gone to \$4.00 per cental with ma, and flour to a proportionate price. There is room for but little comment on the flour trade of the buy, the market rollowing the price of wheat very uniformity.

Our exports of barley during the cereal way were war were

of the past year, which has gone asong steadily and prosperously, the market following the price of wheat very uniformly.

Our exports of barley during the cereal year were large, amounting to 58. 600 centain. This is the largest control of the state of the state of the following the state of the following the state of the following the state. The state of the following the state. Sea of the following the state. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the character of the croo now about ripe. In many large districts there is really no grain at all, but in some of the best the crop is remarkably good. A considerable beside the control of the state of the crop now about ripe. In many large districts there is really no grain at all, but in some of the best the crop is remarkably good. A considerable breadth of tule large, which will broken up, last-on, been plasted in the control of the state. If we calculate the entire yield at two-thirds of what we produced last year, we probably will not be far out of the way.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 10: Fowler Bros., 300 sacks salt; A. B. Meeker & Co., 80 tons spiegeliron: Field Leiter & Co., 15 cases dry goods: Burley & Tyrrell, 16 pekgs earthenware. Amount collected, \$4,700.

PROVISIONS.

PRIBURE: WEDNESDA

1254 per 100 as higher at the Stock-Yards. There was a better demand for all classes of product, some being wanted for subsecent, but a considerable part of the business transacted was in changing over from August into September. It is believed that there are now direct orders here for rather large quantities of product to be put up on European account; ind the ceneral market sympathizes with the fact, though there does not seem to be much demand for meats in the hands of scalers. The outward movement is large.

Miss Four.—Was in relatively good demand, and advanced 156175/c per br., closing 15c higher than Monday evening. Sales were reported of 50 bris cash at \$13.55; 23,750 bris seller August at \$13.53/4013.45; and 5,750 bris seller September at \$13.53/4013.45; and 5,750 bris seller September. Seller the year control of the seller and the seller september. Seller the year large the seller and the seller september. Seller the year reprime do at \$0.0049.25.

LARD-Was in rather better demand, and firmer, advancing 15/617/c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with a rise of 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 4,730 to seller August at \$3,0569.10, and 5,750 to seller August at \$3,0569.10, and 5,750 to seller September. New lard was quoted at 15c per 100 lbs below the price of regular.

Mis Ars—Were in fair demand, and averaged stronger. The september. New lard was quoted at 15c per 100 lbs below the price of regular.

Mis Ars—Were in fair demand, and averaged stronger. The september. New lard was quoted seller August, and \$7.22% seller September. Seller September in the price of regular.

Mis Ars—Were in fair demand, and averaged stronger. The seller september is an advanced at the following range of prices.

Shoul. Shoul Long Short clears, clears. General Green and Shoul. Shoul Long Short clears. General Green and Shouler an

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was neglected. The decline in wheat made buyers hold off for lower prices in flour, while helders insisted rather firmly on previous figures. The trading was chiefly local, and limited to the supply of immediate wants. We note that the arrival of some lots of sour flour is reported by dealers, and it is expected that more is on the way. It is not salable except at a reduction of \$1.50@2.50 per bri from the prices of sound flour. Sales yesterday were reported of \$6 bris winters at \$8.75@9.00, and \$70 bris spring extras; partly at \$7.00@4.00. Total, 620 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters. \$0.00@3.25; medium do, \$8.75@7.00; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.50@9.00; medium do, \$8.75@7.00; choice patents, \$9.50@8.25; choice family flour (apring), \$7.50@7.75; medium do, \$8.75@7.30; spring extras, \$8.25@6.50; choice spring sperfines, \$4.50@5.25; medium do, \$8.60@4.75. Hye flour, \$4.25@4.50.

BRAN-Was active, and a shade firmer. Sales were 80 tons at \$11.00@11.50 per ton on track, and \$11.50 free on board cars.

Scrugennos—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.50 per

ton free on board car.

By Pred-Sale was made of 60 tons on private terms.

Coan-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$17 00 per ton on track.

Which The was moderately active, and rather weak, declining 2625cc per bu, and closing 15615c below the latest prices of Monday, the August drivery failing of the state of Monday, the August drivery failing of the state of Monday, the August drivery failing of the state of Monday, the August drivery failing of the state of Monday, the August drivery failing of the state of th

of 1, 600 bn No. 3 at 386,40c; 1,600 bn rejected at 37c.
Total. 3,200 bn.

Total. 4,200 bn.

Total. 5,200 bn.

Titst Call.

Whest-315,000 bn at 51,19% [31,19% for August, \$1,13
for September, and 1,13% [31,19% for the rest.

Ca 1,1500 bn. 4 1,19% for the rest.

Ca 1,100 bn. 1,19% for the rest.

Mest Ports-Sales: 2,50 bn. at \$1,3,49% for August.

Lard-Sales: 1,000 bes seller August at \$8,10.

Lard-Sales: 1,000 bes seller August at \$8,10.

Lard-Sales: 1,000 bes seller August at \$8,10.

Lard-Sales: 1,700 bn. 3,74 august, and \$13,556
13,574 September.

Lard-Sales: 2,730 bn. 32% August, and \$13,556
13,754 september.

Lard-Sales: 2,730 bn. 3,74 august, and \$13,556
13,756,13, and closed at \$9,1009,12% for August sold at \$1,756,1,19%, and closed at \$1,17%. September sold at \$1,176,1,12% colong at \$1,114,51,12, and the year closed at 490, and July at 484,649%.

Corn was in moderate demand and easier. August sold at \$1,126,1,120, and the year closed at 490, and July at 484,649%.

Outs sold at 33% c for July.

A charter was made for 22,000 bn corn to Buffalo at 20.

Last Call.

2c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady, closing at \$13.374@13.40 for cash, \$13.40@13.40 for August, and \$13.524@13.55 for September. Sales: 2,500 bris, at \$13.40@13.426 for August and \$13.52.40 for August and \$13.50 for September.

Lard was firmer at \$3.124@9.15 for August, and \$9.30@25 for September. Sales: 250 tos at \$0.1236 seller August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0862.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was ing good request and firm. Green hurl, 76745c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 546645c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 667c; red-tipped, with do. \$655c; red do. 44565c; inside brush, 44665c; medium to choice stalk braid, 54665c; inferior brush, 4565c; crooked do. 3565c.

BUTTER—Frices remained the same as for a number of days previous. There was a free outward movement, so that, notwitstanding the continued heavy receipts, the market maintains a fairly steady tone, there being at the moment comparatively little stock in store. The quality of the offerines is good for the time of the year: Quotations remain as before: Fancy creamery, 1920c; choice diary, 15618c; medium to good, 12614c; inferior to common, 9210c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamicss goods were in demand, and were drm, in sympathy with the stronger prices at the mills. Stocks are light, and there is some probability of an advance a little further in the season. The demand for burlaps and gunnies continues light. We quote: Stark A. 25c; Montanp, 29c: Pecrieses, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14616c; gunnies, single, 14615c; do double, 246245c.

CHEESS—Trade was quiet at about steady prices. There was liftle demand other than to meet immediate wants, and to more ang large quantity the quoted prices would have to be freely shaded. Sales of good to choice full creams were at 768c, and of skims at 265c.

COAL—Remains dull at former quotations. The production of coal for the town as as follows: Anthris-

rans, and most other lines are reported fairly firm.

Potrace of the lines are reported fairly firm.

Potrace of the lines of the lines

1.50 per BOX; temason, 7.5038. So per BOX; California pears 1978.

1.50 per BOX; temason, 7.5038. So per BOX; California pears 1978.

1.50 pears 1978.

1.50

othy, 53 306 10.00; No. 2, 85.0005.50; mixed, 57.00
67.30; upland prairie, 57.30; No. 1, 85.50; shough,
67.30; upland prairie, 57.50; No. 1, 85.50; shough,
8105 per gallon.
HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady at the
ruling price of the past two weeks. Sales were 130 bris
at \$1.00 per gallon.
HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. The recepts are light as usual at this season of the year.
Quotations: City butchers' cows, slic; steers, 768c;
green-cured, light, 68c; heavy, slic; steers, 768c;
green-cured, light, 68c; heavy, slic; steers, 768c;
part cured by the steer of the sale of the slic; green-culd, fair,
hides, 124c; deacon skins, 45650c.
METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Were quiet and
unchanged. Business is dull even for midsummer, but
dealers think the indications favorable to a good fall
trade. Stanke articles are unchanged in price:
The Mark-IC, lowid. 57.73; do IX. 10x14, \$10.20;
Price Thy—Large, 24c; small, 120; har, 36c.
Stanker Zinco—St.
Stanker Zinco—Stanker Zinco—St.
Stanker Zinco—Stanker Zinco—Stanker
Stanker Zinc

LIVE STOCK.

19,713 822 437 496 3,572

Total

Same time last week.

4.22 35.167 43

Same time last week.

4.22 35.167 13 157

Same time last week.

4.22 35.167 143

Same time last week.

4.22 35.167 143

Same time last week.

7.783 30.018 1,310

Monday.

486 3.572

CATTLE—There was a very quite cattle market resterday, not only for low and medium grades, but for the upper qualities as well. There did not appear to be much demand from any quarter, and had it not been that the receipts were light, sellers very likely would have been obliged to accept reduced prices. As it was, the day's transactions not indicating any quotable change from the closing figures of last week. As for some days previous. Texas strough cattle comprised a protify large proportion of the receipts. They, however, sold relatively better than native stock of much appertor or quality, while as compared with this rough natives they were giren a decided preference. Sales of natives ranged from \$2.002.75 for inferior grades to \$6.25 for choice. Texans sold from \$2.7824.00—chiefs of natives ranged from \$2.002.75 for inferior grades to \$6.25 for choice. Texans sold from \$2.7824.00—chiefs at \$3.00.63.50. The supply, though light, was not all disposed of, and the market at the close did not display a very buoyant tone. We give the following as the closting grades are well-faced bettern weighing 1.250

Extra Beeves—Grades latern weighing 1.250

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steern, weighing 1.250

Later School of the proper steers in fair flesh, weighing 1.250

Later School of the proper steers in fair flesh, weighing 1.250

But chert's stock—Pour to common steers, and common to choice cowas, for city slaughter, weighing 600 to 1,100 bs.

But chert's stock—Pour to common steers, and common to choice cowas, for city slaughter, weighing 600 to 1,100 bs.

But chert's stock—Pour to common steers, and common to choice cowas, for city slaughter, weighing 600 to 1,100 bs.

10 1, 100 bs.

10 1,

mand, at \$3.0044.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 425; total for the week, 7.298; fair demand; lower prices; best grades disposed of; quotations down 19694c on opening quotations of the week; sales 60 care choice ahippers at 86.3766.70; outchers' and medium grades ahippers, \$5.0065.75; light butchers' sicers, \$4.006, 4.75; common lots, \$3.2563.50; stockers, \$3.4063.75.

SHERF AND LAMBS—Heecipts, 500; total for the week, \$6.00; market dail and slow; sales) cars; week last week's quotations; fair to good clipped, \$4.50.0 kd. \$5.50, averaging 115 iss; culis, \$3.50; Ohlo lambs fair at \$6.00; unsold, 1,000 sheep and 300 Canada lambs.

Hogs—Receipts, 600; total for the week. 7, 100: only 2 cars on sale; disposed of at \$5.40; demand only half supplied.

ST. LOUIS.

2 care of sale; disposed of at \$5.40; demand only half supplied.

St. Louis, July 10.—Hous-Active, firm, and higher; \$4.5564.85.

Cattrie.—Natives slow and weak, except for highest grades; through Texas active: highest grades firm at quotations; choice shipping steers, \$6.3564.75; good shipping steers.

\$6.3564.75; good shipping steers.

\$6.3564.75; good shipping steers.

\$6.3564.75; good shipping steers.

East Liberty.

E

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The general characteristics of the market for the past week have differed so slightly from those prevalent during the previous two or three weeks that very little is required to be said. In all departments the market presents that air of axtreme quiet peculiar to the season, and values, having been subjected to no disturbing influences, have remained steady and firm. The propect of abundant crops, and remunerative prices therefor, warrants the expectation of an early opening of the fall trade, and a season of more than ordinary activity is confidently looked forward to: hence with light stocks between manufacturers and consumers, and an enhanced cost of production consequent upon the advance in the raw materials, there is little room for doubt that prices of both cotton and woolen tertiles are doubt that prices of both cotton and woolen destined to rule higher as the season progre-tations remain the same as one week ago:

tations remain the same as one week ago:

Atlantic A. 4-4 Signow's corrons.

Atlantic B. 4-4 Signow's corrons.

Atlantic D. 4-4 Signow's corrons.

Atlantic D. 4-4 Signow's corrons.

Atlantic D. 4-4 Signow's corror corro Nashua E. 40-in. Nashua R. 36-in. Nashua O. 33-in. Pepperell E. 40-in. Pepperell E. 36-in. Pepperell O. 33-in. Pepperell N. 30-in. 8 Massachusetts E 9 Great Falls J... 814 Portsmouth P... 7-4 Mohawk..... Garner Flat. Washington . Prize Medal. High colors Clinton... Lancaster. Nanmkeag satter Kearsarge Androscoggin Amoskeag Laconia | 100 | STRIPES | 12 | Creedmoor | XX | 13% | 13% | 11% | Creedmoor | X | 11 | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | Amoskeag ....

Lonsdale cambrid New York Mills... Utica Nonpareii Hiserstone, As Hope.
Cabot.
Senate, AA.
Dwight Star.
Hallowell, Q.
Boott, E.
Boott, B.
Green, G.
Vaughan, XX.
Linwood.
Saffolk, L.

Wamsutta 4-4
Davol
Pride of the West
Langden, GB
Fruit of the Loom
Lonsdale
Androscoggin, L
Amoskeag,
Hill, 4-4
Mount Hope Minnehaha, 4-4.
Minnehaha, 4-4.
Minnehaha, 7-8.
Amoskesa, ACA
Amoskesa, ACA
Amoskesa, B.
Amoskesa, C.
Amoskesa, D.
Amoskesa, B.
Pearl Biver.
Conesioga extra, 4-4.
Conestoga extra, 4-4.
Conestoga GM, 4-4.

Stark ...... NEW YORK, July 10. Business light with commis-sion houses; jobbing trade continues dulk cotton goods quiet, steady, and unchanged; prints moving slowly; staple ginghams in good demand; wool fiannels steady; demand strong; foreign dev goods quiet.

York Blue... York stripe.

LUMBER.

Week, Week, Jan. 1, Jan. 1, 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1871. 1878. 1879. 18 

at 81.25. Cargo carge Ataunto, from Grand Haven. 2, 100,000 A shingles at \$2.00. Cargo soft George L. Beavers, 180,000 t strips and boards at \$10.375; 30,000 pos lath at \$1.25.

Beavers, 180,000 t strips and boards at \$10.375; 30,000 pos lath at \$1.25.

It is seen at \$1.25.

The yard market was steady and moderately active. Some dealers complain of duliness, but generally the demand is said to be as good as usual in July. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$3.400 possible first and second clear at 1 to 2 inch. \$2.00229.00 possible first and second clear dressed siding. 15.50218.00 print and second clear dressed siding. 15.50218.00 provided print and second clear dressed. 20.0022.00 provided print and second print

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of

Trade:

LIVERPOOL. 2:00 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstoffs firmer. Wheat—Spring, 11:00125 6d; white, 12:003 12:5d; club, 12:5d6313. Corn. 24:062245 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 43:00 Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 29,000 qrs. 16,000 being American.

LONDON, July-10.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; Callfornia club, 12:7d6312:10d; California white, 12:4d6612:7d; spring, 12:1d6313 3d. Corn quiet at 24:9d. Mark LANZ—Cargoes off coast—Wheat stiff; fair average California, 60s. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 22s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat stiff. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 57s. Nearly due, 50s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25:6d. Weather in England favorable for the growing crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—2 p. m.—Weather fair,
Beradstuffs—Firmer. Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12:8d; No. 2, 12:2d; club, No. 1, 13: white, No. 1, 12:3d; No. 2, 12:2d; club, No. 1, 13: No. 2, 12:5d. Corn—No. 1, 24:9d; No. 2, 24:8d.

Provisions—Pork, 50s. Lard, 43:3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; 65:16664d; sales, 5,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,000. American, 2,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Brandstuffs—Theather and the strong of the str LIVERPOOL. 2:00 p. m.-Weather fair. Bre

Yaros and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged: Wheat—Receipts for three days, 20,000 qrs; American, 16,000; California white wheat, 12s 20d 212s 46; do club. 12s 30d 312s; KO. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s@12s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 6d@24s 9d. Oats—American, 3s@ 3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVES-SEED—American, 48s 80. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard—American, 43s 8d. Bacon—Long-clear, 33s 8d; short do, 35s.

CHEESE-Fine American, 51s. Tallow-American, 40s ad. Petroleun-Spirits, 8s 6d; refined, 11s 6d. LINEAR DILL-28.

RESIN-Common. 5s; pale, 13s.

RESIN-COMMON. 5s; pale, 13s.

SPIATTS OF TURPENTINE—24s ed.

LONDON, July 10.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 13s 3d.

LINEAR DILL-28s 3d.

ANTWERF, July 10.—PETROLEUM—27s ed.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, July 10.—Grain—Spring wheat mederately inquired for, and other charactericty prime quoted close; lower in most instances 1@20 per bu, induenced in part by more urgent offerings of stock of late arrival and the somewhat firmer range of ocean freights; winter wheat is more request at about previous prices for desirable lots of new crop largely for August delivers and export: sales reported, 182,000 bu st \$1.72\square\( \text{sign} \). Series winter whose most winter western, 1 carloid at \$2.00; new crop No. 2 red Western, August options, various deliveries within a month, \$ to 10 bostioads reported within a range of \$1.4421.47, closing with options for the whole month offered at \$1.45; No. 3 Chicago spring, soft to strictly prime, \$1.0001.82\text{sign}

Ho. 2 Northwestern spring affont, 16,000 bu on private terms, quoted at about 51,6231.63; No. 2 Milwankos spring, soft, alosat, 16,000 bu on private terms; quoted at \$1.6261.63 for soft to \$1.70 for strictly choice old in store; and ungraded spring at \$1.2561.60, chiefly at \$1.4061.52. Active business reported in corn, but at generally lewer prices; quoted 1/6110 off for early deliveries, and 1/62/66 for forward delivery under more liberal offering and firmer ocean freight marks, closing dull and barely steady at modified figures; sales of 500,000 bu for all deliveries; mixed Western ungraded at 576/80%c, chiefly at 50-600 for salling vessel and 576/80%c, chiefly at 50-600 for salling vessel and 576/80%c, chiefly at 50-600 for or alling vessel and 576/80%c, chiefly at 50-600 for or alling vessel and 576/80%c, or particles, and up to 61c for choice high mixed; yellow Western at 62c for last year's crop affoat, and 84c for old from store; white Western, fair quality, 60c. Rye in more demand, and quoted steady and stronger, especially for No. 2 Western; quoted up to 76c bid for strictly prime delivered and 75c asked.

OCEAN FRANCUETS—More demand for room on berth and charter for grain trade, and rates for room on berth by British steamship lines quoted higher, having been offered quite moderately for early use; rates in chartering line quoted steady and at out ports weak and frequiar; for Liverpool, engagements 49, 600 bu grain at 4/40 per bu, 8,000 bu do at 10.000 bu for 10.000

a shade dearer; saiss or 500 tris in 1015 for expert at \$14. 30; 4. 35; other kinds quiet; extra prime quoted at \$10.00310. 30, and Western prime mess at \$13.503 14.00; for forward delivery here Western mess more sought after, with July options quoted at the close at \$14.25; August, \$14.30; September, \$14.40; sales of \$50 bris July at \$14.25; 1.730 bris August option, \$14.25, cut meats in fair request at firm prices. Bacon continues inactive, with iong clear quoted at \$55407c. Lard quoted stronger for early delivery, and in more active inquiry. Western steam, for early delivery here, asies \$15.50 for fewers of early delivery more freely dealt in at higher prices; for July option dealt in at higher prices; for July option quoted at the close at \$9.35; August, \$2.40; Sentember, \$9.47549.30; November, \$9.25; December, \$9.105499.30; November, \$9.25; December, \$9.105499.30; November, \$9.25; December, \$9.105499.30; November at \$9.25; 500 tes seller the remainder of the year, \$9.105498.25 for good to very choice.

WHISKY-Dull; \$0 bris reported soid at \$1.12.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 10.—Corron—Market easier; 12549 1246; July; 12404812.08e; August, 12.76; September, 11.886; October, 11.486; November, 11.2761.26; Pherebry, 11.886; October, 11.486; November, 11.2761.26; December, 11.886; November, 11.2761.26; December, 11.2761.26; Conn-Market—Steady; Western, \$2.8563.30.

Grain-Western Associated Press.

Order of the prices mechanged. Ever dour firm; \$4.7865.85.

Conn-Mark-Steady; Western, \$2.8563.30.

Grain-Western Associated Press.

Hart—Heavy and unchanged.

Hart—Heavy

PETROLEUM-Quiet but firm; crude, elic; refined,

Persolaus—Quiet but him,
135/6134c.
Tallow—Firmer: 65/6c.
Straine or funeranties—Firm: 31/4c.
Straine or funeranties—Firm: 31/4c.
Loca—Firmer: Western, 145/6165/6c.
Favisions—Fore firmer: more active; new mess,
14.30/618.30/618.30.
Heavisions—Good firmer: nor active; new mess,
14.30/618.30/618.30.
Heavisions—Good firmer: nor active; new mess,
14.30/618.30/618.30.
Heavisions—Good firmer: nor active; new mess,
14.30/618.30/618.30.
Heavisions—Good firmer: new mess,
15.30/618.30/618.30.
Heavisions—Good firmer: nor mess,
15.30/618.30

Waissy-Market dull; \$1.12.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. July 10.—FLOUD—Firm; superfine, \$5.00; extra, \$7.50; Minnesota family, \$8.00 (60.25; Fennayivania do, \$6.006.85; high grades, \$9.75210.50.

CORR-MRAL—\$3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red. \$2.05 (22.15; amber, \$2.1062.20; white, \$2.1542.25; new amber, \$1.7561.50. Rye—Market dull at 70Geste. Corn steady; yellow, 63c; mixed, 616462c. Corn steady; yellow, 63c; mixed, 616462c. Chas quiet; white Western, 42645c; mixed, 616462c. Chas quiet; Section of the control of the contro

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 10.—Corron-Nominally un 

BALTIMORE, July 10.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 Western winter
red, August delivery, \$1.42%. Corn—Western steady
and a shade higher; Western mixed, spot and July; e2)ect
August, 62%c; September, 624c; steamer, Sec. Outs
quiet and steady; Western white, 44640c; do mixed, 40
43c. Rey quiet; prime, 75c.

43c. Rye quiet; prime, 75c.

HAT-Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, \$14.50@13.00. Bulk
Meals—Loose shoulders, 554657c; clear rib sides, 6886c;
Bacon—Shoulders, 66c; clear rib sides, 6886c;
Hams—12613c. Lard—Reflued, 166169c.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Firm; No 1 quotably higher.
COFFEE—Strong, culet. and unchanged.
WHISXY—Nominally at \$1.12@1.12%.
RECEITPS—Flour, 400 bris: wheat, 12,000 bn; corn, 19,000 bu.
CINCINNATI.

July 10.—COTTON—Oulet but steady:

CINCINNATI, O., July 10, -COTTON-Quiet but steady;

MILWAUREE, July 10. - FLOUR-In fair demand; on active.

MILWAUKER, July 10.—FLOUR—In fair demand; less civic.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened at an advance of Mor. Closed weak; No. 2, 81.49; July, \$1.49; August, \$1.45; No. 1, 81.366; 34. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 4856; Oats in good demand; higher; No. 2, 3956. Rye quiet; lower: No. 1, 686. Barley lifeless; No. 2 apring, 70s; No. 3 do. 38c.

Fraughtra—Wheat to Buffalo, 26224c.

Fraughtra—Wheat to Buffalo, 26224c.

Fraughtra—Hour, 4, 600 bris; wheat, 25.00.

LOUISVILLE, Ry. July 10.—COTTON—Steady at 11Mc. Plours—Firmer, but not quotably higher. GRAIN—Wheat, while meats firm and unchanged. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; aboulders, 596c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 896c. Hampsupgr-cured, 10:410%c. Lard firm and unchanged.

WHIRKY—Firm; \$1.08.

BUFFALO, July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; small sales new smber Kentucky at \$1.80; white Kentucky at \$1.80; a prive; No. 2 Milwantee at \$1.65. Corn in the short of the corn of the corn dull; small sales new smber kentucky at \$1.80; white Kentucky at \$1.80; a prive; No. 2 Milwantee at \$1.65. Corn in the corn of the corn dull; small sales nominal. Rye neglected. Balley neglected.

Indianapolits, July 10.—Flour—Pancy, \$0.2590.35; supers, \$3.2564.50.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.3801.50. Rye, 502560.

Corn dull; 770-85c. August, 48c.
Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Hoos—Firmer; 44.6064.73.

BOSTON, BOSTON, Duly 10.—FLOUR—Dachanged.

Others unchanged.

MENTHIS.

DOWNESS

OBJECT

OSWEGO.

OSWEG

COTTON. COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 10.—COTTON—Easter; middlings, 11%c; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 400.

MOBILE, July 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 11%ci net receipts, 10.—COTTON—Dull; middlings, 11%ci net receipts, 110 bales; sales, 10.

BAVANYAM, July 10.—COTTON—Irregular; middlings, 11%c; net receipts, 272 bales; sales, 1.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—PETROLEUM—Market an-changed; standard white, 110 test, 11c. Pitrasume, Pa., July 10.—Petroleum—Quiet and firm: crude, \$2.12% at Parker's; reduced, 13c, Philadel-phia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

11

THE NUR

Semi-Monthly M cago As

Remarks by Prof. B tanical Garde

> I Fine Display of Plan Exhibition The Nurserymen's ricinity commenced its ing yesterday morning larmer, 118 Monroe at large, and much interest which a detailed ac mes Crow, Crystal La

A. R. Whitney, Franklin Dunton; J. L. Fay, Bi Babcock, Botanical Garde Cleveland, Chicago; A. B A. Crittenden, Downer's iffl; J. and F. Trefry, J. Affi; J. and F. Trefry,
Farrell, Richard Watson,
Ellinwood, Chicago; J. G.
Fark; Mrs. S. F. Norton,
South Park Gardens; A.
Grove; J. H. Hovey, Ch.
Park; William Desmond,
cago; D. S. Dunning, Jee
Mrs. D. W. Gillespie, Ch.
Rosehill Nurseries.

section. Mr. Howe is Committee appointed to it by behalf of the United S. Mr. Perlam moved that be gathered by the Society foward the same to Mr. litated upon the importa-ind showed that leaf as boundeded that droughts based in a manner by country. The gentleman appoint a committee of ! thought that exp

of cherry stocks. He are collivation, and the because they were the experiments had prove Richmonds and Ragit mented with had brig leaves on the trees of he to wither. He believe them, and he believe experienced this year, would thus loss their stock.

Mr. Vanghan desired he search was the stock. Mr. Vanghan desired he casful exhibition. If the exhibition if the exhibition is the casful exhibition. If the exhibition. If the exhibition. If the exhibition. The Chair stated the day. He was afraid the ware, we have a stated the day. He was afraid the ware, the fioral display Mr. Periam tenders former for the use of Mrs. Norton suggested to the Association. Mr. Vagshan favore a large proportion of furnished by the amat Mr. Periam stated would be a fair grape have a good dahlia antember. It was decided to he 3th of September of 13th of tember.

It was decided to ho
I3th of September of
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All amateur grower
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On motion of Mr. I
Company was thanked
for assistance in gettin
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tember, when Prof.
on "Orchids."

SHOW OF PLA
In connection with

In connection with men and florists of creditable exhibition etc., was made. Without that it is the fit lempted in Chicago above ordinary merit. If necessity by space The foundation we must ultimately reddingly redding the control of the control

"OUR WO CHICAGO, July 9.the above subject deal of interest, gestions in regard t in repair. Many gressed so far "on mode of repairing impracticable, and made pensable in me the West Side I street, the surface of face of a man who h type of small-post, the dents had beer coat of cemest, who the blocks. The po doubt but that o heavy business trail be judicious.

k. \$14.75@15.00.

t. \$14.50/215,00. Bulk hie: clear rib sides, 663tc; rib sides, 856-254c. Hams 1654c. otably higher. unchanged. 2041,1254. wheat, 12,000 bu; corn. orrow-Quiet but steady; \$1.45. Corn quiet: 500 ye quiet: 69c. Bariey jobbing, \$14.00. Lard nally 9c; current make, 0.25. Bulk meats active 374; \$7.50; sales short Bacon strong; 6c; 8c; md; \$1.0s.

ther; common, \$4.253 ting, \$4.70 4.85; butch-137; shipments, 420. anyments, 420.

—Wheat quiet; amber red winter, spot, \$2.05; if No. 3 red, \$1.16; ro-quiet but steady; high blee; August, 538,6; beat, 4.200 bu; corn, rheat, 5.000 bu; corn, E. In fair demand ; loss at an advance of Mc; 7. \$1.48; August, \$1.45; and firm; No. 2, 4834c. No. 2, 3336c. Rye quiet; eless; No. 2 apring, 700;

2:25c. wheat, 19,000 but wheat, 2,5co. bE. orron—Steady at 11%c. ably higher. and amber, \$1.30; red. 3c; mixed. 48c. Oats

TE-Paricy, \$9.2539.35; changed.

yellow. 63@64c. Oats
des dult. No. 5 white
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mothy, \$17.00@19.00.

xrs—Dull, weak, and
40c.
ber, held at \$14.50.

Dull: lower to sell; shipments, 148; stock

est scarce: No. 2 Mil-ly: No. 2 Illinois, 88d. -Dull; sales 50 bels at

-Easter; middlings, a 460.
let; middlings, 114ct constwice, 15.
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Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Chicago Association.

Remarks by Prof. Babcock, of the Botanical Gardens, and Others.

THE NURSERYMEN.

A Fine Display of Plants and Flowers-Another Exhibition in September.

The Nurserymen's Association of Chicago and vicinity commenced its regular semi-annual meeting yesterday morning in the rooms of the Prairis Farmer, 118 Monroe street. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested. Beside the meeting there was also an elaborate though limited exhibition of plants and cut flowers, of which a detailed account will be found further on. Among the florists and nurserymen present were James Crow, Crystal Lake; S. L. Keith, Palatine; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove; J. E. Kennicott, Dunton; J. L. Fay, Blue Island; Prof. H. H. Babcock, Botanical Gardens, South Park; H. W. S. Cleveland, Chicago; A. B. Austin, A. B. Dunn, E. A. Crittenden, Downer's Grove; J. Hansen, Rose-Cleveland, Chicago; A. B. Austin, A. B. Dunn, E. A. Crittenden, Downer's Grove; J. Hansen, Rose-hill; J. and F. Trefry, Jonathan Perlam, James Farrell, Richard Watson, H. D. Emery, W. J. Blinwood, Chicago; J. C. Vaughn, J. Goode, Hyde Fark: Mrs. S. F. Norion, Lemont; James Bowan, South Park Gardens; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove; J. H. Hovey, Chicago; W. McAdam, Hyde Park; William Desmond. Thomas Hopkinson, Chicago; D. S. Dunning, Jeflerson; Mrs. D. V. Pitney, Mrs. D. W. Gillespie, Chicago; P. S. Peterson, Rosehill Nurseries.

Mrs. D. W. Gillespie, Chicago; P. S. Peterson, Rosenill Nurseries.

A. B. Assin, in the absence of the President, called the meeting to order, and congratulated the Society upon its great advancement within a year.

J. C. Vanghan asted as Secretary.

Mr. Periam moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare an amendment to the constitution changing the name of the Association to the "Horticultural Society," which included the fine arts in fioral and landscape gardening. The motion prevailed.

revailed.
On motion of Mr. Dunning, the Association adourned satis 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.
The nurserymen and florists reconvened at about o clock in the afternoon, with Mr. Austin in the

The marserymen and florists reconvened at about 2 o clock in the afternoon, with Mr. Austin in the chair.

In addition to those mentioned as present in the morning there were O. C. Gibts, of Western Strings H. W. Williams Sons, Batavia; J. W. Barles, Chicago; C. H. Dolton, Dolton Station.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was announced as follows, the number having been changed from three to five: Jonathan Periam, John Goode, J. C. Vaughan, H. M. Thompson, J. W. Cochran. The Committee will report at the January meeting.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A circular from Frankin B. Howe, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was read by the Secretary, asking information in regard to forest culture of the tree-growers of this section. Mr. Howe is a member of the Special Committee appointed to investigate forest culture, on behalf of the United States Government.

Mr. Periam moved that the required information be gathered by the Secretary asking information be gathered by the Society, and that the Secretary foward the same to Mr. Howe. The greatleman dilated upon the importance of cultivating timber, and showed that leaf surface was required. He concluded that droughts and harricanes were caused in a manner by a lack of forests in the country. The gentleman suggested that the Chair appoint a committee of three to ootsan the necessary facts, in conformity with the rules of the National Association. The motion prevailed. A. Dunning, P. S. Peterson, and J. E. Kennicott were appointed the Committee.

PROF. BABGOGE

was then introduced, and made a few remarks in regard to the South Park Botanical Garden. He reviewed its organization briefly, and stated that at present there were between 7,000 and 8,000 tropical and sub-tropical plants, some under glass and othere in beds. The object of the Garden is to make a living vegetable museum, where all can get information which might be of service. It would also benefit the park. The speaker detailed the various plant ismilies which had been propagated from the

from Turkestan, in Asia, gathered by Russian collectors.

MR. PERIAM
thought that experiments should be carried on by
public organizations, since individual efforts were
not appreciated. He believed in botanical gardens,
because they benefiled the world. Not so with
individual experiments. When the experimenter
died his sons did not generally follow up the investigations. Experiments in grasses were a very
important feature of Prof. Babcock's in estigations: The necessity of grass that would carry
cattle over in the West during the hot season was
great, and its discoverer would be greater than the
compactor of a kingdom. The speaker said that
Bhaw's Garden was not of so great a bancat as the
Chicago botanical Garden, because it was carried
on by a private individual.

J. KENNICOTT
gave a brief history of the result of his cultivation
of cherry-stocks. He used the red Murillo for city
calityation, and the black Murillo for orcherds,
because they were the most hardy. Last year the
experiments had proved failures. In July hip

because they were the most hardy. Last year the experiments had proved failures. In July the Bichmonds and English Murillos he had experimented with had bright, green leaves, while the leaves on the trees of his neighbors had commenced to wither. He believed the early May rains killed them, and he believed the same effects would be experienced this year, which was bad, since they would thus lose their best and hardiest cherrystock.

dock.
Mr. Vaughan desired to hear an expression upon Mr. Vaughan desired to hear an expression upon
Mr. Periam stated that they could get up a successful exhibition. If a large hall had been had,
the exhibition yesterday would have been very
large. He hoped to see monthly exhibitions of
flowers next year, which he believed would prove
successful. He thought that a good show could be
gotten up in September if they decided to hold an
exhibition.

resthibition stated the nurserymen would do their daty. He was afraid the fruit show would prove meagre, as the crops this year were scarce. However, the florad display would be elegant.

Mr. Periam tendered the offices of the Prairie Parmer for the use of the next meeting.

Mrs. Norton suggested that amateurs be admitted to the Association.

Mr. Vaughan favored it, since at the Centennial a large proportion of the contributions had been furnished by the amateurs. are roportion of the contributions had been furnished by the amateurs.

Mr. Periam stated that he thought that there would be a fair grape crop, and that they could have a good dablia and gladiolus exhibition in September.

It was decided to hold another exhibition on the 13th of September of fruits, flowers, grapes, etc., and all producers, amateurs, etc., are invited to exhibit. exhibit.

All amateur growers and lovers of rare fruits and flowers will be invited to meet with the Soci-

and flowers will be invited to meet with the et at its next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the Prairie Farmer Company was thanked for the use of the hall, and for assistance in getting up the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned till the 13th of September, when Prof. Cochrane will read an essay on "Orchids."

tember, when Prof. Cochrane will read an essay on "Orchids."

SHOW OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

In connection with the meeting of the nursery-ben and forists of Chicago and vicinity, a very reditable exhibition of plants, cut-flowers, ferns, etc., was made. When it is taken into consideration that it is the first display of the kind ever attempted in Chicago, the show may be termed dowe ordinary merit. Though its size was limited of necessity by space, it was excellent.

The foundation was laid yesterday for what must ultimately result in monthly horticultural displays similar to those given in Boston every two weeks.

The ent-flowers exhibited were remarkable for their perfection and good taste of arrangement.

MRS. S. F. NOBTON,

of Lemont, an amateur, who delights in cultivating grapes and pretty posies, exhibited a collection of pansies, pinks, roses, hollyhocks, etc. Her pansies were the very essence of perfection. Their beautifully formed petals exhibited as great a variety of colors as could well be imagined. The plaks she had on show were also very large and well developed.

The chicago Botanical Gardens, of the South

plaks she had on show were also very large and well developed.

The Chicago Botanical Gardens, of the South Park, had the largest and best collection of ferns, i display alike beautiful and creditable, and showed to what perfection these plants may be from if proper care is used. All the specimens subhibited were raised from seeds by Prof. Babbock, the botanist, who has charge of the carden, ind who was present to exhibit his disblay. In all, the South Park showed over fifty specimens, including the cordyline indivisa, of New Zealand. There were some other and minor displays, but hase formed the principal feature.

Among other exhibitors were J. Goode & Co., William Hoyt, W. D. Chandler, James Farrell, W. D. Allen, William Desmond & Co., and Hovey.

"OUR WOODEN PAVEMENTS."

"OUR WOODEN PAVEMENTS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 9.—I have read your editorial on the above subject in yesterday's issue with a great deal of interest, and I heartily indorse your suggestions in regard to the keeping the paved streets in repair. Many of them have, however, progressed so far "on the road to utter ruin" that the mode of repairing you suggest is, in their case; impracticable, and yet they may be repaired and made passable in many cases. In my travels over the West Side I came, some time ago, upon a street, the surface of which had become like the face of a man who had suffered from a malignant type of small-pox, but on a portion of this street, the dents had been leveled up by putting on a coat of tement, which appeared to adhere firmly to the blocks. The roadway was good, and I have no doubt but that on extreets not subjected to our heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would be judicious.

It is a first the surface of which had been leveled to our heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would be judicious.

It is a first the surface of which had been leveled to our heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would heavy business traffic this mode of repairing would he be judicious.

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# REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Meeting of the Regents of the New University—Election of the Pacuity, Etc.

The first meeting of the Board of Regents of the new University of the West (Reformed Episcopal) was held yesterday afternoon in parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present eighteen members of the Board, and, in the absence of the President, Bishop Cheney, Mr. A. M. Wright occupied the chair, and the Rev. W. H. Cooper was Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of St. Paul's, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The minutes contained a note to the effect that the late election of Chancellor and Professors of the University was rescinded. The Secretary announced, in explanation, that, at the meeting when the aforesaid officers were elected, there were but eleven Regents present, whereas the by-laws required a quorum of thirteen members.

Mr. Aldrich moved to proceed to the Electrical Carried.

Bishop Cheney was nominated for President. There being no other nominees, the Secretary cast one ballot, and Bishop C. E. Cheney was declared President of the Board of Regents.

William Aldrich and T. B. Bryan were nominated for the Treasurership. Mr. Aldrich declined, but the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot and Mr. Aldrich was elected. The Rev. Dr. William H. Cooper was in a similar manner elected Secretary, Mr. J. L. Hyde declining a nomination.

To the office of Fiscal Manager, Col. J. W. Bennett was unanimously elected upon the motion of Mr. G. S. Hubbard.

In the absence of the newly-elected President, the temporary Chairman-Mr. A. M. Wright—was elected President for the day.

Col. Bennett offered as an additional by-law the following, which was adopted:

The acts of the Board of Managers composed of four members, who shall be elected by ballot annually by the Regents from among tiest numbers elected and qualified.

Gen. Buckingham offered the following, which was also adopted: feeting of the Regents of the New Univ

qualified.

Gen. Buckingham offered the following, which was also adopted:

The acts of the Board of Managers done in obedience to the instructions of the Board of Regents shall have full effect, and be binding upon the University.

The above resolutions were considered as substitutes for some heretofore adapted, and all provisions then in force that would conflict with them were stricken out.

The conversation then turned upon the manner of the ELECTION OF A PACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF

The conversation then turned upon the manner of the ELECTION OF A FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF DIVINITY.

and Dr. Cooper said that, in his opinion, the Board of Regerits should elect a Faculty, and present the result of the election before the General Council of the Church. He believed that the Regents should be the supreme power in the election, but the Council should not be ignored; they should be consulted.

The Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, of Peoria, spoke quite at length upon the subject of the election, and said that by all means the power of electing a Faculty should be vested in the Regents. If left to the Council, of course a Faculty according in theological views with the majority ruled—would be elected. The question was an important one, and, unless it was considered with care, the University might be thus early precipitated into a condition of the greatest danger. He urged that the method in vogue in the Presbyterian Church might be used in the present instance: that is, the Regents to elect the Faculty, and the Council to be given the power to veto the action of the Regents. He thought that an election by the Council would cause the school to have a merrow religious base, whereas it should be of as broad theologistic news as the enlightenment of the age demanded.

The election of the new.

BOARD OF MANAGERS
being in order, the Chair appointed Messrs. Bryan, Buckingham, and Hubbard a committee to make nominations, who reported naming Messra. Aldrich, Beres, Hyde, Bennett, and St. John.

Mr. Hyde moved that the names of the gratiemen composing the Nominating Committee be added to the list of Managers, and the names of those who were not on the Executive Committee last year be stricken out, thus leaving the Board of Managers nearly the same as the Executive Committee last year be stricken out, thus leaving the Board of Managers nearly the same as the Executive Committee of last year. The sumendment was adopted, and Messrs. Buckingham, William Aldrich, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bryan, and St. John were before the meeting

named gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Col. Bennett offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved. That the President and Secretary be authorized to make out the necessary certificates of the election of the Regents and file the same in the office of the Recorder of Cook County. The Chair announced that that duty fell upon the resident and Secretary anyway. Nevertheless,

the motion was carried.

SELECTING THE FACULTY.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson offered the following:

Revolved. That the names of the members of the Faculty of the Marian College of Theology of the University of the West who shall be elected by this Board be reported to the next General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church be requested to confirm the action of this Board.

Gen. Bankingham. formed Episcopal Church, and the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church be requested to confirm the action of this Board.

Gen. Buckingham meved to amend by striking out the word "confirm" and insert the word "approve." The amendment was accepted.

The mover thought that some provision should be inserted granting the Council the power to veto the action of the Board. Considerable discussion followed, but the suggestion was not acted upon, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Aldrich moved that they proceed to the nomination of a faculty.

It was suggested that a Chancellor should first be voted for, and, after the duties of such officer had been defined as similar to those of the Chancellors of other Universities. Bisnops Fallows and Chency and Gen. Buckingham were nominated. Tellers were appointed. The first ballot resulted: Chency, 8: Fallows, 7; Buckingham, 4; total, 4.9; necessary for an election, 10. Therefore another ballot was taken with the following result: Chency, 10; Fallows, 6; Buckingham, 2. Bishop Chency was therefore declared elected Chancellor for the ensuing year. Bishop Fallows was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Hyde moved that the Faculty, be as follows:

Bishop Fallows was manimously elected vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Hyde moved that the Faculty be as follows: Chair of Systematic Theology and Exegesis and Dean of the Faculty, the Rev. William H. Cooper, Chicago. Chair of Exegetical, Riblical, and Pastoral History, J. Howard Smith, Newsik, N. J. Chair of Ecclesiastical, History of Polety, Mason Gallagher, Paterson, N. J. Chair of Apologatica or Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Joseph D. Wilson, Peoria, Ill. Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, the Rev. W. J. Hunter, of Victoria College, Coburg, Cab.

The motion was adopted and the Faculty thus spected.

J. Hunter. of Victoria College, Coburg. Can.
The motion was adopted and the Faculty thus elected.
Col. Bennett offered the following:
Resolved., That the Board of Managers shallshave all the powers of the Board of Regents until the further order of the Regents.
Col. Bennett announced in explanation of his resolution that it was very often the case that important business should be attended to at once, and as it was difficult at all times to obtain a quorum of the Board of Managers, who could meet upon a moment's notice, might be empowered to act for the University, and thus expedite matters very much. Gen. Buckurgham amended it so as to read that the Board of Managers be granted all powers of the Regents not prohibited by law, and the resolution as amended was passed.
The Secretary offered the following, which was adopted, as originating from Bishop Fallows:
WHEREAR It may be desirable in the workings of the University that there be a modification of the duties of their respective classes; therefore, Resolved. That such modification and interchange may be allowed upon the mutual consent of the Professors affected by such modification or interchange with the consent of the Chancellor of the University until further ordered.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

HOME TALENT.

HOME TALENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 10.—Allow me to occupy a few lines in your paper by asking if it would not be an interesting occasion to have Mr. Thomas appoint one evening (before the season closes), to be called "Chicago evening," where the compositions of Chicago authors are brought before the public. It will not only draw a good attendance, but let us see what talent we have in this city. Among the "nome" authors I name Pratt, Creswold, Schmoll, Romanus, Balatka, Vaas, Shleifarth, Fucha, Hofman, and many others, whose compositions have been played before. Hoping you will favor this proposition, I am yours truly,

Chicago Musician.

Women-Students in Paris---Art-Studies from the Nude.

"PRURIENT PRUDERY"

A Reply to Alleged Misstatements by Lucy Hooper.

Paris, June 15.—To the Editor of the New York Times: A few weeks ago there appeared in a New York paper a letter from a Paris correspondent, Lucy Hopper, headed "American Women as Art Students in Paris." This letter has been widely copied in American Journals, as, unhapplity, are almost always any statements which militate against women, and particularly against those women who are outsteppers of the general ranks of their sex in this heavy and forced march called The writer continues: "It is a notorious fact

that women, when they begin to study art, THROW MODESTY TO THE WINDS. that women, when they begin to study art.

THROW MODESTI TO THE WINDS.

When a woman can bring herself to sit smong a crowd of young men and gaze upon the naked form of a living model, she has undoubtedly parted with much of the delieacy and reticence that should distinguish her nature. And this is what most of these women art students do." This last sentence is an unmitigated falsehood. Among the 150 American women art students of Paris, not more than twenty have ever, attended the life classes open to both seres. The Julien class is the only one of the kind in Paris. The price for instruction in this class is 25 francs a month for men, 50 francs for women. In the ateliers, where are private classes for ladies, the cost of instruction is from 100 to 300 francs. These figures alone explain why many refined women, whose modesty is to them like Unis' lion, are forced into the Julien class as an only alternative to no instruction at all.

Another reason of importance to those who have the noblest ambition of human nature—that of doing perfectly what they do at all—is the fact that the instruction in the mixed class is immeasurably better than in the ladies' sudios, where daintiness and delicacy are thought to be the only characteristics of art that women need to know, and where

that the instruction in the mixed class is immeasurably better than in the ladies' sudios, where daintiness and delicacy are thought to be the only characteristics of art that women need to know, and where

A CHASTE NAMBY-PAMBYISM

is regarded as the fundamental and pyramidal principle of feminime achievement. The correspondent says: "The great artists in charge of these schools at first objected to the admission of women to the male classes; but, wearied out by the persistency of the femi." applicants, finally consented."

The circulars were issued inviting women to do join the class at a great reduction from the ordinary price when the class was formed, but for three months not a single woman was enrolled among the members! And when the first American (Miss.—) entered the class, she found ten foreigners before her! The writer says that "instances have been known where women have donned male attire in order to thrust themselves into places where they were excluded by public opinion." Only one instance has ever been known of this kind. The heroine was the daughter of poor parents, who could not afford her the models she needed. She cut her hair short (she wears it so to this day), donned male attire, and thrust herself thus into the abstitors, whence her sex excluded her. Her genius was too expansive for the limitations of PRURIENT PRUDERTY,

and she burst them. She conquered fame and fortune; she never lost her good name, although to-day she points a moral and adorns the tale of an American newspaper writer. Her name is Ross Bonheur.

The same writer continues: "The French isdy pricts, several of whom have obtained an envisable pre-eminence—such as Mme. Henriette Browne and Nellie dacquemond—never study in a class with men." At this prisent moment there are Swedes, Norwegians. Dance, Germans, English, Americans, and French studying in the mixed class at Julien." That class since its very beginning has never been for a lady of rank, the Countess de Sceaux. She possesses wealth and has no need to seek her instru

MECHANISM AND FUNCTIONS OF ALL BOOK, while she was forbidden to gratify that interest by the laws of society for ber sex. "Follow thy genius," said Fredrika Bremer to her who was afterward celebrated as Dr. Harriet R. Hant. "God zaw the senius, men made the laws." If a genius;" said Fredrika Bremer to her who was afterward celebrated as Dr. Harriet R. Hunt.
"God gave the genius, men made the laws." If a woman's genius is for figure work and portraits, for which the study of the buman figure anatomically is as necessary as the multiplication table to the mathematician, not all the moral sunsion in the world, not all the King's oxen, or all the King's men, can force her to flowers, still life, etc. As well mught unorance try to force Milton to sing Anacreoatic songs, or Moore to chant epics. As for the fact that no woman ever received a medal, the bare mention of that fact has given the keystone to the arch of the absurdity of the whole attack on American women-artists in Paris.

In this before numerously quoted letter an anecdote is told: "An American artist once told me that he was standing at the entrance of one of the great studios when a servant arrived with a parcel for one of the lady pupils. If she is a Frenchwoman, quoth the doorkeeper, 'you will find her up stairs in the draped model room; if an American she will be among the men in the life class below,'" The utter falsity of this story cannot be seen without an explanation. "One of the great studios," meant Le Julien Ateller, of course, as there is no other in Paris where men and women study together. M. Julien has always shown an overweening desire for ladies to join the mixed class, because their presence exerts a REFINING INFLUENCE UPON THE MEN, he says. In such case would his doorkeeper—who is a woman. by-the-by-be permitted to overstep her functions by speaking insultingly of his pupile? Moreover, as has been said before, all nationalities are represented in the mixed class, while in the class "up-stairs" the living model, totally mude; is as much the subject of the day's lesson as it is in the mixed class below. In fact, in all the ladies' studies—Luminait's, Jacquetson's, Couture's, Gerome's, Bonnat's, Carolus Dursn's, and Krug's —the model is always nude. In no other way is the use of the crayon to be learne

Drake had 110 pounds of seam on the Fourth, had better drop her brosh and crayon at once, and take to writing art letters from Paris to the American newspapers.

To the student of art there is to the American newspapers.

To the Suffer Fillmo As NAERDINSS.

The human figure is the chef drawer of the Great Artist's hand, and segrests no more impare a suppliered in stone. In the Nrug studio, one of the best in Paris, the father guides his daughter's naked as the eternal innocence, before them. "The model among her brothers. Another artist, whose fame is wide but whose amme I cannot mention, forgos the woman in the model when he drawer of the best in the studies from "The White Image," and the studies from "The White Image," and as she studies from "The White Image," and as she studies from "The White Image," and as the eternal innocence, before them. "The model among her brothers. Another artist, whose fame is wide but whose amme I cannot mention, forgos the woman in the model when he drawer of the best in the marings of a model American girl, dianther of one of one best known artists. Wildlen Passed up, prop Winslow. Weather fine. Wildlen Passed up, prop Wildlen Passed up, prop Winslow. Weather fine. Wildlen Passed up, prop Wild

ful lines, and curves, and color of the model before him. That modesty is only habit the innoceme of children, who have no modesty till they begin to lose their virgin innocence of thought, plainly shows: "Never, never let your brother see you in your chembs," "said a modest governess to her little pupil, whom she found one day dancing about in her one garment among her brothers. "You cannot come is," eried the little girl, next day, when her baby brothers tried to enter her room. "You cannot come in, for I am in my chemise." A moment after she opened the door, saying, "Now you can come in." She had dropped off the immodest garment, and stood in her angelis modesty, naked as Eve before sin came into the world."

Nevertheless, all persons may not see the nude figure purely. The aforesaid newspaper correspondent cannot, for alsa, to her there is no modesty but the

MODESTI OF MANY YARDS OF DEY GOODS. An American mother came to Paris a few weeks ago, bringing her daughter, a girl of 18. This daughter had been reared tenderly; the inner petal of a rosebuld is not more shellered from malign influences than she. But sometimes a worm creeps into the very heart of a rosebud. "Mamma," said this child a day or two after her arrival in Paris, "do let us go to the Boil de Boulogne, or somewhere, where we can see Corn Pearl and the rest of the demi-monde!" gasped the horror-stricken mother; "where did you ever hear of a the newspapers at home!" answered the well."

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

ACCIDENT IN THE RIVER.

The Captain of the tug American Eagle has been either neglectful in managing his vessel or very unfortunate, for he has been doing considerable damage lately with his craft. His last exploit occurred yesterday forenoon in the North Branch. His tug was towing the schr B. Parsons to Capt. Eyster's dry-dock, for repairs, and when opposite the Chicago & Pacific Elevator he ran his tow into that building, her jibboom punching a hole in it, and injuring some of the bins. The schooner had her 'horn' yanked off and her jib-sails torn. The damage to the elevator was estimated at \$150, but Capt. Eyster thought it would cost him about \$20 to repair it, and he sent his carpenters to attend to it. The loss to the Parsons amounted to \$30, and her new injuries, will be repaired in the dry-dock, whence she was lazen.
This is the third socident of a similar kind that the American Eagle has been engaged in as principal. ACCIDENT IN THE RIVER.

The backbox of cighteen procellers and forty tow-barges and schooners in the Saginaw Valley had, at last advices, agreed to lay un their craft, and a number of them had been laid up. The agreement applies to freights to Lake Eric ports only. The following is the list of vessels included in the com-pact: following is the list of vessels included in the compact:
Steam craft—Coffinberry, Bay City, N. Milla, Mary Mills, Salins, Alleghany, Araxes, Oakland, George King, Jarvis Lord, E. E. Thompson, Belle Cross, Elmirs, Dover, Mary Pringle, Antelope, Arizona, D. F. Rose.
Satling and towing vessels—Backeye State, F. W. Bissell, Yankes, Georger, Harvest, M. Barter, George Kelley, Hanford, Newcomb, Stockton, Rhoda Stewart, J. A. McDougali, Keepeake, C. H. Weeks, Joseph, Light Guard, L. B. Crocker, Danube, N. M. Standardt, Kenosha, D. K. Clint, Leader, H. C. Potter, Fostoria, Little Jake, Orontes, Northern Light, C. G. King, Jupiter, Gardner, Reindeer, Ajax, C. L. Young, Dictator, Clement, R. Martini, St. Clair, R. J. Carney, William Treat, Marine City.

THE SAGINAW COMPACT.

Marine City.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr A. Bradley, ladea with coal from Cieveland and bound for Detroit, went ashore at Grosse Isle Sunday night. The tag Hercules has gone to her reccue.

A telegram from Southampton, Ont., says:

"The stmr Quebec, arrived to-day, reports that the stmr Frances Smith, of the Collingwood Line, is ashore at Silver Islet, Lake Superior, and leaking badly."

The Milton D. Ward, having cleared herself from Sugar Island last Saturday evening, started on her upward trip that night. When scarcely past Algonac she ran into a raft, which the ture Jerome was taking out of Lyon's dock, breaking four or five buckets, the iron of her wheels, sâd shifting the shaft about two inches back. The officer having the Ward in charge at the time claims that the Jerome carried only one light, and that there was none on the raft.

LAKE FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICASO, July 10.—Freights were active at recent rates, room being taken for 19,000 bu wheat and 305,000 bu corn. Charters: To Buffalo—Props James Fisk, Jr., Montana, and Philadelphia, corn through; schrs H. C. Richards and Champion, corn at Igc; echr I. N. Foster (small vessel). Champion, corn at 1%c; schr I. N. Foster (small vessel), corn at 2c; schr Hattie Wella, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Sam Cook, corn at 4%c. To Ogdensburg—Prop St. Albans, corn through. To Sarsia—Prop Montgomery, corn through. In the afternoon the schr W. H. Rounds, for corn to Buffalo at 2c.

Schr Myrtle brings lumber from Monistique to Chicago at \$1,25. Schr Bawieigh brings bark from Sturgeon Bay at \$1,25.

PORT HUBON.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., June 10.—Down—Props R. Holland, Blanchard, St. Joseph, Ohio and barges, Vulcan and raft, Michigan and consort; schrs Jenny Rumball, H. P. Baldwin, St. Lawschrs Jenny Rumball, H. P. Baldwin, St. Lawrence, J. Maria Scott, M. Muir, Jane Bell, Polly
M. Rodgers, J. S. Miner, Mary Garrett, Jame McLeod, J. O. Thayer, Annie Vought, J. P. March,
R. Norwood, Evening Star, D. A. Wells, Louise,
John M. Hutchinson, Belle Mitchell, R. Gaskin,
J. E. Gilmore, John Naguanee.

Up—Props Waverly, Fairbank, Quebec, Tioga
and barges, Germania and tow, Dover and tow;
scher J. R. Pelton, R. Winslow, Florida,
Olonabee.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather clear.

BOUND TO SWIM. George Gilbert, formerly wheelsman on the steam-barges N. K. Fairbank and R. J. Hackett, steam-barges N. K. Fairbank and R. J. Hackett, jumped off the prop Bertschy Thursday evening last when within 200 feet of the head of Hersey Island, St. Clair River, because the steamer did not stop at Marine City, and swam until within twenty feet of the shore, with all his clothes and a heavy pair of boots on, when he became exhausted, but was rescued by a boat from the propeller and placed on the island. He declared his intention of swimming to Algonac if he could not get there in a small boat.

EXCURSION STEAMERS. Masters of excursion steamers have been notified that they must bereafter make a weekly report of the number of excursions they make during each week and the number of passengers they carry each trip. This is in accordance with orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the local Inspectors are responsible for the execution of the regulation.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Times stated yesterday that the stmr Ben Drake had 110 pounds of steam on the Fourth, and one competent engineer contradicts it by saying that she could not have had that amount on,—that all she can carry is ninety pounds. Capt. Dall and the engineer of the Drake are also prepared to deny the report.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN NIGHT. The Beethoven nights given by the Thomas orchestra are memorable events in our musical history. They are worth a retrospect. The first of these delightful occasions was on Nov. 14, 1870, at Farwell Hall, at which were given the Sixth Symphory, the Leonore overture, No. 3, the Septetic, op. 20, and the Choral Fantasie; the second at Kingabary Hall Oct. 10, 1873, at which he gave the Eighth Symphony and all four of the Leonora overtures; the third Sept. 30, 1874, the programme including the ballet music to "Prometheus"; the first movement of the violin concerts, op. 61, played by Mr. Jacobsobn; the Leonora overture No. 3, and the Eroica Symphony. The programme last night was in some respects superior to the three we have enumerated. It included the Leonora overtures, No. 2 and 3, the Friedilo overtures, No. 4, the Choral Fantasie, the Septette, op. 20, and the always fresh and enjoyable Seventh Symphony. As has been the case on avery Beethoven night, the audience was an immense and brilliant one, including in its numbers nearly all the musicians and musical comoisseurs of the city, besides a large representation of the general public, showing the deep hold which Beethoven has taken upon the people. No other composer could have drawn such an immense audience, one of the largest ever assembled in this city.

The programme opened with the Leonora overtures, No. 2 in C major, and No. 3, also in C major, of the four which he wrote for his great opera, and which represent the mature period of his genius, and closed with the Fidelio, or No. 4, in E major. There was a peculiar consistency in this arrangement, as the Nos. 2 and 3, being constructed upon the same theme in the first Leonora overtures, was composed in 1895. When the opera was repeated the next year, the No. 2 was entirely romodeled, and in its blace appeared for the first time as "Fidelio overture in the surface of Floreston, No. 3 in C major, 1805; Leonora, No. 3 in C major, 1805; Leonora, No. 3 in C major, 1806; Leonora, No. 3 in C major, 1807; Fidelio, No ory. They are worth a retrospect. The first of

finishes.

The fanisate in C, op. 80, for piano, chorus, and orchestra, that noble tribute to ark, followed. It commences with an adapt for piano, observed. It commences with an adapt or piano, observed. It commences with an adapt or piano, observed in the piano of the chorus. The thome is then taken by the reads and worked up fianly by the whole orchestra, leading to the chorus, the theme being taken by a trio of first and second sopranos and altos, repeated by a trio of tenors and basses, and then delivered by the entire chorus preate, closing with a brief finale. It was first performed at Vienna, in 1898, under Beethoven's direction, and was memorable as affording Beethovan an opportunity to get into a towering rage with kis orchestra, or the piano part does not want a virtuoso or a brillian to solot see manner. The whole performance was smooth and harminions. The piano part does not want a virtuoso or a brillian soloist so much as it wasts a musician, and in this regard Mr. Thomes was fortunate in being able to secure the services of such a musician, and in this regard Mr. Thomss was fortunate in having the Apollo Club to call unon, an organization which seems to be able to take up almost any work at short notice and to Itself credit, although is this instance an exception must be their work.

The immortal Seventh Symphony in A major, op. 98, was the next number. It has been played here so often and is so familiar to concert goesthat it seems almost not say something about it, or the beautiful performance of it, but there is always a temptation to say something about it, or the beautiful performance of it, but there is always a temptation to say something about it, or the beautiful performance of it, but there is always a temptation to say something about it, or the beautiful performance of it, but there is always a temptation to say something about it, or the beautiful performance of its principal chairs and the principal share of the first, third, and fourth movements. We seem almost search and the princi

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE. The military drama of "Andersonville" con-tinues to be represented at this house by the Ells-worth Zouaves, assisted by Mesers. Cotton and Rennie. Praise is bestowed upon Mesers. Wood, Mignanit, Wagrener, Buckmaster. Vreeland, Clark Clover, and the Misses Cruikshank and Bar-teau. The officers of Company II have addressed a letter of thanks to Capt. Lackey, of the Ells-worth Zouaves.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, is rue de la Grange, Batellere, Parts, le sole agent for this paper in France. INJECTION CADET

SAVING? COST.

Men and women should be eareful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

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he preparation sprung into immediate purpose of the purpose LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been sure the purpose of the purpose the purpose of th

LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast saide by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

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LYON'S KATHAIRON ADELPHI THEATRE. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

Every Night, Saturday Matinee. THO HOOLET'S THEATRE.

The grand opening will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, July 16. With the greatest play of modera times. THE DANICHEFFS,

nbracine the entire strongth of the UNION-SQUARE DMFANY from New York. The last of reserved seats will commence at Justine the last of reserved seats will commence at Justine the last of reserved seats will commence property of the commence of the commence of the commence property of the commence of the commenc COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE,

ANDERSONVILLE Grand Matinee To-da LINEN COLLABS.

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS. Four-ply. All the latest styles. \$1.50 per dozen, a for 75 cents.

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Kamma City & Denver Fast Ex \*12:30 p. m. \* 8:40 p. ii \$1. Louis & Springfield & Texas \$2:00 s. m. \* 8:00 p. ii \$2:00 s. m. \* 8:00 p. ii \$2:00 p. m. \* 7:20 p. ii \$2:00 p. m. \* 8:00 p. ii \$2:00 p.

Wisconsin & Minasota, Green Bay, and Measaha through Day Express. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minne-sota Express. Wisconsin & Minasota, Green Ray, Stavens Folia, and Ash-land through Night Express.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Tickes office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Ticket office, 121 Randorph - 8. pear Clark.	Leave.	Arrive.	
St. Louis Fast Line	8:40 a. m.	7:50 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Cairo A New Orienza Rt.	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Springfield Peoria Express	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Springfield Peoria Express	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Peoria Brilington & Keekak	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Peoria Resident	St.	8:50 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
Pubaqua & Siouz City Ex.	9:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
Pubaqua & Siouz City Rx	9:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

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Leave. | Arrive.

8:00 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. | 5:15 p. m. | 6:50 a. m. | 9:10 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. | BALTIMORS & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mospose. St. Ticket Offices: St. Clarkest. Paimer Rouse.

Grand Pacific, and Desot (Exposition Building).

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Morning Express. St. Son. m. 5:40 a. st. Fast Line. 9:40 p. m. 8:40 p. m.

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Omaha Leaven with & Atch Rx 10:15 a.m. 4:00 p. 6
Peru Accommodation. 5:00p.m. 9:35 b. 8
Night Express. 10:00 p.m. 4 6:30 s. 8 From Central Dejos, foot of Lake-st.

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LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODSUE STEAMERS

For Mirrantos and all West thore ports,
Daily, Sanday excepted,
Sanday excepted
S

# THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

dedged clergyman from Winneconne, so had been singularly impressed with the conscious power with which editorial in the leading dailies changed the whole Europe, stood the Three Chancellors on ads, pointed out the errors that gray-trategists had committed and concluded blissees. strategists had committed and concluded alliances in a column than the stic corps could have dreamed of century, visited the city last and induced an acquaintance to imthrough a newspaper office. It was not fore the timid cleric was enabled to catch a so of this mighty arbiter of the destinies of ding nations, and when he found that the catch a sallow and necombed routh of 22.

made by Mr. Morse and Mr. George very one there said it was the best or attended. At its conclusion the Mr. and Mrs. Morse three cheers, rom a committee appointed by the eported the following resolutions.

loyable in the extreme, and affording us and our chlisters received in, mingled with great pleasure and happiness. This gracious action on their part only strengthess. This gracious action on their part only strengthess. This gracious action on their part only strengthess and neighbors. Bay they away to them as friends and neighbors. Bay they away to them as friends and eighbors. Bay they away to them as friends and eighbors. Bay they away the outer of the "track" of life's highway, without a "collision" of "smash-up" to mar their earthly existence, and at instarrive at the "depot "on the poiders store. Accorded. That we are under obligations to and sincerely thank Frank Parmelee, Esc., who, with his well-known generosity, gave for our use four of his large minibuses, conveying us to the depot and back. Resolved. That to Douglass S. Taylor, who opened and donated "Taylor's Grove" for our our occupation, we are extremely grateful.

Says the Times of yesterday: "Col. J. T. Torrence, of the Second Regiment, has been commissioned Brigadier General in command of the First Brigade, which consists of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, L. N. G., and several detached companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery. Col. Torrence commenced his military excers in the Second Regiment a year since. not having served in the War, nor seen any actual service. Possibly the requirements of the State militia will not be so great, however, as to call for the experience of a veteran. He is popular, personally, with the officers and men of his regiment."

As the Times was on the Rebel side of the War issues, it is not generally estemed good authority as to the military record of Union soldiers. Col.

As the Times was on the Rebel side of the War issues, it is not generally esteemed good authority as to the military record of Union soldiers. Col. Torrence went to the front in 1862 as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and behaved as a brave and faithful soldier. At the hard-fought battle of Perryville he was wounded four times, and carries a Rebel bullet in one of his legs at this time. He was mustered out of the service on account of his wounds. A year of two afterwards he had so far recovered as to be able to take command of a portion of the force that pursued Morgan when he made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. He performed all his military duties bravely and well.

and well.

EYE AND EAR.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the fillinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was held at the institution, corner of Adams and Peoria streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday sfternoon. The whole Board was present—D. Goodman, Jr., President, P. A. Armstrong, Secretary, and Dr. W. H. Fitch.

After the reading of the minutes, the reports of W. J. Culver, Treasurer, and George Davenport, Superintendent, were read and approved. The total receipts of the institution during the quarter last past amounted to \$4,320.90; expenditures, \$3,963.84, showing a healthful state of affairs and good management.

last past amounted to \$4,320,90; expenditures, \$3,963,84, showing a healthful state of affairs and good management.

The bonds of the Treasurer, \$10,000, and the Superintendent, \$5,000, were approved.

The President of the Board was anthorized to purchase the vacant lot north, of the Instrument of the Board was anthorized to purchase the vacant lot north, of the Instrument and the state of by-laws was adopted. Warrants for the \$4,250 State appropriation for the ensuing quarter were signed by the President and Secretary. Measrs. Burling & Adler, architects, appeared before the Board, and the rest of the afternoon was speht in examining the plans for the proposed addition to the Infarmary.

HOTEL ARRIVALE.

Tremont was speht in examining the plans for the proposed addition to the Infarmary.

HOTEL ARRIVALE.

Tremont mass—George B. Shaw, Ran Claire; the Ron. John Bruke. Bay City, the Hon. A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph; Col. C. W. Poulson, New York; Clark Woodman, Omshai, John Porteans, Montreal; J. A. Moore, Instruct, the Hon. Cirul Low Roston; F. M. Moore, Instruct; the Hon. Cirul Low Roston; F. M. Joseph; Col. C. W. Poulson, New York; Clark Woodman, Omshai, John Porteans, Montreal; J. A. Moore, Instruct, the Hon. George Sanford, Indiana; G. H. Hathaway, Boston; A. W. French, Cleveland; the Hon. George Sanford, Indiana; G. H. Hathaway, Boston; A. W. French, Cleveland; the Hon. A. B. Wygatt, New Medford, Conn.; A. Safford, Albany; A. Cross, Low Angeles, Cal.... Grant Pucific Alfred White, Detroit; A. A. Talmage, St. Louis; Capit. R. Foung, U. S. A.; Joseph Collett, Franklin, Eurification; the Hon. Stephen Kenrick, Franklin, Burlington; the Hon. Stephen Kenrick, Franklin, Burlington; the Hon. Joseph Collett, Terre Haute; Gen. John T. Arvelli, St. Pouls, E. M. Warner, Low Angeles, Cal.... Grant Pucific Alfred White, Detroit; A. A. Talmage, St. Louis; A. Brogel, Paris, France.................. Phones House, C. W. Jungen, U. S. N.; Joseph Collett, Terre Haute; Gen. John T. Arvelli, St. Pouls, B. Madder, Chevalnadi, W. A.

CHEMICAL ENGINES. STANSHAL BENNER'S RIGH OFINION OF THEIR BECONOMY AND VALUE.
"What is your opinion of chemical engines?"
wild a Triburar reporter to Pire-Marshal Benner,

restarday morning.

'I consider them very valuable as an anxiliary," oplied the Marshal.

'They are really beneatial?"

'Yes, and have been the means of saving thousands of collars worth of property."

Whenever we can—always when the fire is in an ipient stage when we reach the scene. They easily handled—the hose is so light that a man run all over the building with it without diffit; and the chemical will put out a fire every ne and leave no trace behind it. Whereas, if the

culty; and the chemical will out out a fire every time and leave no trace behind it. Whereas, if the steeam from a steam engine was turned into a building for even a minute, the amount of damage, where there are goods stored, would be very great."

"IS THERE AS MUCH OPPOSITION to their use now as formerly?"

"No. Some of the Assistant Marshals were strongly opposed to them, but now they see their utility, and the men who haven't any in their districts want one. You recoilect that Gen. Shaler was converted when he was here?"

"No: tell me shout it."

"Well. he was not in favor of them. In January, 1875, there was a fire at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. No. 13 was the first engine on the ground, and got a pressure of 100 pounds on her hose, and was all ready to go ahead, but I wouldn't allow a drop of water to go on the fire. Shaler came along a few minutes after the blase commenced, and said to me that he was astonished at my not allowing No. 13 to go into service. The Babcock was doing good work, and I knew it could control the fire. I told him that was the way we did in Chicago,—that we never drowned as building when we could avoid it. The fire was on the third floor, and ran up to the fourth, and through the partitions, but the chemical engine handled it and put it out, and not a drop of water went into the building, and the damage to the building was only \$400 and to contents \$100. Shaler was astonished that so large a fire could be put out by a chemical. Then about a month after that there was a fire in a two-story frame building on Polk street. The lower floor was need as a grocery, and the

HOW MANY BAVE YOU NOW IN THE DEPART-

"Three."
"No. 1 at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. She covers the South Side as far as Taylor street, goes west as far as Ashland avenne, north to Chicago avenue, and south, east of Halsted street to Twelfth street. No. 3 is near the corner of Webster and Southport avenues. She

"'Where will she be stationed?"
"On Erie street, near Milwaukee

WILL THESE TWO EXTRA COMPANIES BE ALL

"WILL THESE TWO EXTRA COMPANIES BE ALL

"THAT ARE NEEDED!"

"No; there ought to be a company in the vicinity of Twenty-second and Michigan avenue. Nos. 1. 4, and 5 could cover all the central portion of the city, where the most damage can be done by water. But there ought to be another down south among the fine residences, because a stream thrown on to the magnificent furniture and carpets would do immense damage. And then the fine fresco paintings on the walls would be ruined by water. But, with a chemical, little or no damage would be dene."

"Wouldn't the acid in the preparation stain everything it touched!"

"No; oar clothes get saturated with the stuff, but it can be brushed or spunged off easily. The acid alone would ruin carpets, etc., but, as it is made up with soda and water, it is very weak and harmless."

"Could you not locate one in the engine-house

"Could you not locate one in the engine-house in the county that companies is a complaint lodged by commissioner Helden against the city authorites for maintaining saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints are saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and the saints are saints and the saints and the saints are saints and saints and saints and saint

"Could you not locate one in the engine-house on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-sixth

"Could you not locate one in the engine-house on Cottage Grove avenne, near Twenty-sixth street."
"No, because there isn't sufficient room."
"NELL YOU ASE FOR AN ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL NEAT FEAR!"
"I may, but it depends on the financial condition of the tity."
"They sost much less than a steamer?"
"Yes—they cost from \$2, 200 to \$3, 500, according to size."
"And can be run for less?"
"And can be run for less?"
"Yes, because four men can handle one, and it is not necessary to have a hose-cart, which is inscensible from a steamer. But the cost of a building and ground would be \$10, 000 or \$12, 000."
"Do you think one steamer of more use than three or four chemicals."
"That would depend upon where you located them. I would certainly prefer a chemical in the business section where there are steamers enough available."
"They are as useful outside, are they not?"
"Yes; but they should be used where the greatest damage is liable to be done by water. Down-town now, when a fire gets too big to use them. I put one on each side of the burning building so as to keep the fire from spreading; and when the flames work through they can usually be kept under, and the stocks of goods are not injured. It would be different if water was thrown in by a steamer. But we are lessening the damage likely to ensue from a too free use of water by putting relief valves on the pipes, which enable the pipemen to control the supply, and by that means we can 'dash' a fire, without flooding the building."

ST. JOHN. of the Relief & Aid Society, who recently went to St. John, N. B., to help the burnt-out victims of that unfortunate place get started on their feet again, has returned, and gives an encouraging statement of the way the people are rebuilding the dity. ment of the way the people are rebuilding the city. He says he never saw a more enterprising community,—unless, perhaps, it be Chicago. The peculiarity about the people of St. John in their business relations was that they had no mortgages on their property, to speak of, indulged in no wild speculations, and, in short, possessed nothing that had a purely fictitious value, as was the case with too many in Chicago at the time of the fire in 1871. To carry out the contrast, Chicago got very little money purely fictitions value, as was the case with too many in Chicago at the time of the fire in 1871. To carry out the contrast, Chicago got very little money from the insurance companies, while St. John was heavily insured, especially in the foreign companies, and will get nearly all of the insurance. The old style of buildings, very large, old-fashioned, and expensive affairs, would be replaced with better and more suitable structures, for the erection of quite, anticipant, and the can have no other in justice. The statement of the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the summer would, of court hast their fire came in the same to be art hand if it hand not the chamity more case to bear than if it hand not the court in the year, as in the case of Chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of Chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of Chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of Chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of Chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year, as in the case of chicago. Mr. Transfer the year of the year of the year of the year of the ye

LAKE BLUFF.

ST DAY OF THE TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEET the afternoon. It was, nowever, generally stood that the first day would be given up to getting through with the preliminaries, and for that reason the slim crowd caused no disappointment. The only public meeting was held in the Evanston tent in the afternoon, and remarks were made by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, Miss Willard. Mrs. Rounds, Francis Murphy, and others. The formal exercises of the meeting will begin to-day.

The programme for to-day will be based on the fact that it is "Childrens Day." The meetings will be under the charge of Mr. Albert G. Lane, of Chicago. Excursions of children from several Chicago churches and from Waukegan are arranged for. The children's choir of several hundred voices will turnish the music.

The sessions will be held at 10,30 a. m. and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. The speakers will be Francis Murphy, Emily Huntington Miller, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Rockford, Miss Frances R. Willard, Mrs. L. M. Boise, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. H. A. Reynolds, E. S. Wells, of Lake Forest, Dr. C. R. Blackail, of Chicago, and others. Mr. Francis Murphy is present, and will be ursent during all the meetings. Dr. Reynolds will preside.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Railroads lacked a quorum

salaries in all probability Saturday. The amount of the two rolls is \$66,000. Four hundred and sixty-seven sale

sed since July 1. The license-fees taken in The Building Department has had printed 4,000 copies of the revised Building ordinance, and will distribute them where most needed.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$3,294 from the Comptroller, \$4,130 from the City Collector, and \$2,563 from the Water Department. The Comptroller yesterday redeemed \$11,000 worth of the old certificates of the popular loan, and issued \$8,200 worth of the new 6-per-cent

The Commissioner of Health some days ago ismed an order that the persons in a certain smallpox-infected district of the city should be vaccinated. some of the persons object to the operation, and one ignoramus threatens to shoot. Eight
summonses were issued yesterday for the objectors, and the Court will bleed them for a little fine
each, and see that they are vaccinated into the
bargain.

each, and see that they are vaccinated into the bargain.

The Department of Public Works yesterday opened fifteen bids for the work of laying a sewer on West Polk street from Western avenue to Irving place. James Duffy was the lowest bidder, at 74 cents per linear foot, and the highest bid was for \$2.25 per foot. To-day the Department will open bids for paving sundry unpaved patches of Wabsah avenue, between Congress and Twenty-second streets, and will advertise for bids for the engines of the Fullerion avenue conduit.

The following building-permits were issued yesterday: E. C. Cole and Henry Towne, six two-story and basement stone-front dwellings, each 16%x61% feet. Ogden avenue near Madison street, cost \$4.500; T. C. Clark, two three-story and basement apartment-houses, each 49x70 feet, North avenue near North Clark street, cost \$6.500 each; Henry Rngelking, fifteen two-story and basement dwellings, 20x48 feet each, corner of Polk street and Hermitage avenue, cost \$2,000 each.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

A petition was filed in the County Court yester lay for the trial of the sanity of Alvin N. Lan caster. He will be tried to-morrow. In the Criminal Court yesterday the bonds of various parties were declared forfeited. Among others was that of James Reed, of the Insurance Herald, indicted for libel. A capins was issued for his arrest.

Judge Farwell to-day for adjudication. Upon the result a great deal depends. If the amount illegally voted him by the Board is allowed,—that is, the injunction is dissolved,—the "Ring" will have achieved a victory which cannot fail to encourage them to go forward and repeat their acts in dealing with Walker. The decision of the case will either save or lose the county \$150,000, hence is one of great public importance.

The North Chicago Assessor returned his real-estate books to the County Clerk yesterday, and will return the personal-property books to-day. The return shows a marked depreciation in the assessment as compared with a year ago, as fol-lows: The assessment for 1876 was: Improved property, \$0,821,820; unimproved property, \$4,742,805; total, \$14,564,626. For 1877 the assessment is: Improved property, \$4,086,592; unimproved property, \$4,007,090; total, \$13,479,-510. The decrease is \$1,085,016.

The Committee on Education visited the Normal School at Englewood yesterday to consider the matter of furnishing what is known as the "boarding-house." The boarding-house was erected by the "Ring" at the suggestion of the

of erecting the building, and now to ask it to furnish it seems to be imposing on good nature. What the Committee will recommend remains to be seen.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of twenty-two cases, finding sixteen true and six no bills. The feature of the session was a complaint lodged by Commissioner Holden against the city authorities for maintaining a nuisance in the Court-House square, —a pool of water gathering from the Randolph-street sewer,—to which attention has been once indicted himself, he wanted everybody indicted, from the Mayor down to the origine-tender. The complaint was a very just one, for the nuisance ought to be abated. Mayor Heath will be heard on the subject to-day.

WALKER'S PLIGHT.

The work on the Court-House was progressing very slowly yesterday. Out of seven derricks, two were leisurely employed in the stone work, and bricklayers were few and far between. Walker was in a frenzy over the turn his prospects for "extras" had taken, and was loud in his abuse of everybody and everything. It was his settled conviction that there was a conspirator had the best of him. He claimed that Egan had agreed to allow him for his thick stone, etc., and was sadly disappointed at the stand he had taken. He denounced him just as bitterly as McCaffrey had the day before, and nothing would quiet him but a reference to his issue of notes of a year ago to secure his contract. On this subject he was quiet, and he should cease to use thick stone, but in this he was joking. He had the choice of using thick or thin stone in the first story, and dare not make the attempt. The fact is, he is in a bad boat, notwithistanding that the "Ring" is inclined to hang to him, and afford him every opportunity to redeem his \$40,000 in notes. He has put in the thick stone for two reasons: Pirst, it was to his advantage, and ascondly, he was authorized to do it privately by the "Ring" and now that he realizes that under his contract it remains with Egan to say what he shall be allowed, and the distress, and knows not wha

an interest in a bar attached to the hotel, where liquor has been dealt out in limited quantities since last May without a United States heense. Several Deputy-Marshals have visited the piace from time to time, but could not find anybody who would claim the responsibility of owning it. At length a small boy with a white apron was found benind the bar, and him the messenger captured and brought before Hoyne, where he cried and gave Mrs. Loftus away. Then they lassed the old lady, and yesterday she was placed under \$500 ball to go above.

old lady, and yesterday she was placed under \$500 bail to go above.

Dignitaries of all kinds are so numerous in these States that it is no wonder some of them get mixed up with the common herd, and get treated accordingly. Therefore it is no great wonder that that time-honored functionary, Counselor O'Malley, was yesterday afternoon forcibly ejected, together with his furniture, from Mrs. Reinhardt's building, adjoining the West Madison Street Station, and that, too, by a rabble not one of whom is worthy of tonching the hem of any one patch in the counselor's clothing. Mrs. Reinhardt has sued in vain for rent, and finally for electment, but the counselor's remarkable legal talents are especially brilliant upon these points of law, and she has been baffled. And now her friends, William Haisch, Charles McKinney, Charles O'Connor, William Ehlers, and Daniel Gerhardt, are locked up for unceremoniously dumping the counselor and his effects in the ditch.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-

ditch.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Thomas Caulfield, larceny of a red lap-robe, \$300 to July 11; W. T. Pake, larceny of a horse and buggy from J. H. Donlin, \$1,200 to the Criminal Court; John Ryan, burglary of cigars and liquors from the saloon of Catherine Prosser, No. 662 Twenty-sixth street, \$300 to the 11th; John Darkin and Daniel Raskin, ditto; Lizzie Smith, vagrant, \$100 fine; James Atchinson, carving Louis Sheer with a razor, \$500 to the 11th; John Smith, H. Houston, and D. McCarthy, vagrancy, \$50 fine each. Justice Morrison held Charles and Jennie Ives, burglary of Frohmann's pawn-shop, No. 380 State street, in \$300 each, to the Criminal Court. John Metzger, hitting Edward Schoeppe on the head, \$20 fine; Joseph Kelley, six months in the House of Correction for vagrancy, six months additional for carrying a concealed weapon, and \$100 fine for petit larceny.

Minor arrests: George Miller, larceny of a pair

Minor arrests: George Miller, larceny of a pair of rubber boots in the West Twelfth street district; Minor arrests: George Miller, larceny of a pair of rubber boots in the West Twelfth street district; James Connors, attempting to burglarize a freightear on the Northwestern track on Sixecenth street; J. Hanson, larceny as ballee of some articles from Pat Kilcoyne, of No. 95 Milwankec avenue; Charles Dahlgren, the Braidwood miner, accused of counterfeiting, rearrested for drawing a keife upon and assaulting one of the witnesses against him; Henry Kine, larceny from Mary Green, of No. 146 Desplaines street; Edward Hake, larceny of a small sum of money from F. B. Smith, of No. 117 State street; Amelia Schnitz, larceny of clothing from Adolph Schneider, of No. 405 North Wells street; C. H. Brent, ecolored waiter in the Palmer House, charged with passing 'a \$5 counterfeit on 'Dutchy' Lehmann; W. H. Buckley, trying to palm off a \$20 spillmark on S. J. Meyers; Nellie Hassett, larceny of \$9 from Denis Crowley.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ladies' Plower Mission meets this morning H. G. Spafford will conduct the noonday meet ing to-day in Farwell Hall.

The monthly Executive Committee me the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Clark Street Church Thursday at 10:30

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club will be held at their rooms, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock. A full at-tendance is desired. Ex-soldiers who are not mem-bers of the organization are also invited. TEXTILE FABRICS.
George S. Bowen, President of the Textile Manacturers' Association, has issued the following

In view of the present depressed and unsastate of the market and the uncertainty of the

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. The Board of Education of District No. 2 of Lake and Hyde Park had an extra session Saturday evening after the reporters had left, in which they ousted or attempted to oust Prof. Warren Wilkie from the Superintendency of the schools of Wilkie from the Superintendency of the schools of the district. When the minutes were read Mr. Kimmey objected to the following as not being in accordance with the action of the Board June 18: Further canvassing resulted in the election of the present incumbent to the office of Superintendent of the Schools and Secretary of the Board or Education for the casultar year as a superior of the Control of the Schools and Secretary of the Board or Education for the casultar year as a superior of the Principles of the subdivision schools, \$1.500; and the Frinciples of the subdivision schools, \$1.000 each.

ter, Principal of the High School, \$1,500; and the Frincipals of the subdivision chools, \$1,000 cand. He wished to have the minutes amended to read, "At a salary of \$150 per month," which was accordingly done. The minutes were recorded by Mr. Wilkie, as reported to him by President Brownell, who was acting as Secretary during his absence from the room, and as undersood by at least one other member of the Board.

The following communication was then read by Mr. Kimmey:

We, the undersigned teachers of District No. 2, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the relations existing between ourselves and the Superintendent of Schools are inharmonious in the extreme; that for many and various reasons we do not inforce his superintendency during the past year, and we walk relations to the control of the could be superintendent of the county term of the county year.

Mr. Irus Coy then offered the following resolution:

\*Resolved, That notice be hereby given to Mr. Wilkie that his services as Superintendent of Schools of District No. 2 be dispensed with after thirty days from this date.

It was carried by a vote of 4 to 2.

Prof. Wilkie has the sympathy of a large number of the citizens of Englewood, who denounce the action of the Board as an outrage. Mr. Wilkie has taken legal advice in the matter, and has a number of points which will add much strength to his case.

PARK RIDGE.

The Alerts of this place visited Oak Park Saturday, and played a return game of base-ball with the home club of that place. They succeeded, after a spirited contest, in securing a substantial victory by the score of 17 to 9. The figures as given in an evening paper of Chicago were incorrect.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The Temple of Diana at Epheaus.

Seven wonders are known to many: the eighth is

The Colossus of Rhodes. that the villainous adulterated stuff called Corn-The statue of Jupiter Olympus at Halicarnassus.
Starch has been used by the public so long. The The Pharos at Alexandria.

The Pharos at Alexandria.

only reason, of course, is that nothing better was
The Pyramids of Egypt.

offered or known. But now the Chicago Starch
The Walls, Temples, and Hanging Gurdens of
Babylon.

Works produces an article without rotting the
The Mausoleum—erected by Artemisia—to
Mousoleus.

grain, and then restoring the putrid stuff with
poisonous chemicals, as is done by other manufacturers. The food is consequently pure and
wholesome, and the snow-white gloss for laundry
purposes the best, and takes one-afth less, being purposes the best, and takes one-fifth less, being stronger; and, although so much superior, costs no more than the common article called Gloss and

GRAND COOKING EXHIBITION.

GRAND COOKING EXHIBITION.

There will be a public exhibition of broiling on the Ransom Range containing the patent expansion broiler, at Hatch & Breeze's, No. 50 State street, Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12. This is a new and practical broiler attachment, which all housekeepers will appreciate, as they know how defective all stoves and ranges are as regards their arrangements for broiling or roasting. The Ransom Stove Works have a full line of stoves and ranges ready containing the expansion broiler.

MILLIONS

of bottles of Burnett's Coccaine have been sold during the last twenty years in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the world.

How to Reach the North Pole. Various suggestions are from time to time thrown out for reaching the North Pole. One enthusiast proposes to accomplish the journey in a balloon,

SMOHALLA AND JOSEPH.

An Indian Prophet, and the Leader of the Idaho Outbreak. chief of the same name who now heads the outbreak. Old Joseph was not a Nex Perce. He was a Cayuse chief. Yet he claimed the Wallowa Valley, and was recognized as a leader of his people. Some of the Nex Perces who were dissatisfied with the treaty, but more with the conduct of Gov. Stevens in elevating Lawyer to the chieftaincy, measurably sided with Joseph, and the dissificated of still other tribes joined them so as to swell the number to somewhat formidable proportions. Before that time a very cunning Indian had begun to evolve a new faith or superatition among the Indiana. He was known as Smohalla, or "The Dreamer." He had been taught by missionaries, and he turned what he had learned to account in a way his teachers had never intended or expected. Of all the Bible lessons, the one he most and particularly set store by was that which is contained in Judges vi. and vil., as to Gideon and his band, reduced from many thousands to only 300, overcoming the Midianites. Smohalla preached to his tribe the doctrine he derived from the text, and inspired them to believe that although the whites, or Midianites, were powerful in numbers, yet could the Lord's own people, Gideon's band of 300—the Indians themselves—triumph over them and drive them from the land. During the Indian war of 1858, when the late Gen. Wright severely whipped the Indians of that upper country, and obliged them to sue for peace, he but a stop to Smohalla's preachings and influence by keeping him a close prisoner. But after Gen. (or Colonel, as he was then) Wright made peace, he allowed the mischievous "dreamer" his liberty, on condition that he should cease his efforts to propagate his peculiar incendiary doctrine among the Indians, and until Gen. Wright was called away from there, during our own civil War, Smohalla found it advisable to refrain from openly seeking converts.

Since that time, however, he has been very active as a prophet and missionary to spread his faith, and his success has grown into an alarming magnitude. It is not only among

but live as their fathers lived before the coming of the whites. They must not tolerate the approach of the white man, hold any intercourse with him, accept any favor from him, enter his bouse, or deal with him except for firearms, powder, and lead. They must not go upon any reservation, enter any church building or school-house, allow any clergyman of teacher to preach to or instruct them, listen to anything spoken or read from a book, or hold coherene of any kind with any of their own people who persist in friendship with or copying after the civilization of the whites. In short, they must rejoutely resist and abetain from every effort nust resolutely resist and abstain from every effor act calculates to bring them into the association induence of the whites in the slightest particlar; but they must never neglect to seize an opportunity to advantage themselves at the expense the hated race.

or influence of the whites in the singuless particular; but they must never neglect to seize an opportunity to advantage themselves at the expense of the hated race.

It is to this exclusively savage doctrine young Joseph has committed himself. His father, the old chief, is dead. Young Joseph is his successor. He is now in the full vigor of manhood—about 40 years of age, and has model warrior chief—tall, well formed, of bold bearing, dignified demeanor, and every inch a leader. He has a haughty scorn of white men, and despises any of his own race who will consent to be at peace and submit to them. With him are allied the renegades or "wild ludinas" of the various other tribes of that broad region, and no doubt there are nearly 1,000 of them in all. That they are generally well armed and equipped for prolonged hostility is very probable. They have been for years preparing for war, and the country is entirely favorable to their hostile nurpose. Before troops can rach them they can secure large supplies of provisions from the stores of the whites they either massacre or drive away, and it will be almost impossible to hunt them in their many and quite impenetrable hiding-places in the mountains, along the rivers and tributaries, among the rocks and canons. They have a range of hundreds of miles in extent, and they are familiar with the whole country. It is their chosen season of the year for war, and their popies are in good condition for a long campaign.

KEMPER COUNTY.

Correspondence New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The report of the investigation directed to be made by the Government in the murder of the Scotchman, Angus McLellan, who, it will be recollected, was killed in Kemper Country, Mississippi, at the time of the Chisolm massacre, has been tracerated. ade by the Govern-Scotchman, Angus recollected, was Mississippi, at massacre, has

been presented to the Attorney-General, been presented to the Attorney-General, This investigation was directed in consequence of a request made by the British Minister for the facts connected with the murder of McLeilan, it being understood that he was a British subject. While the investigation was chiefly directed to an equiry into the killing of McLeilan, testimony was elicited at the same time which proper of clina and the chiling and the same time which proper of clina and the chiling and the same time of the connection with the tragedy, and at the same time develops some new facts, which show that the hundred of Judge Chisolin was the result of a deliberately-planned conspiracy, and that it was intended to kill the other parties arrested with him upon that fatal Sunday morning at the same it has been given out that these murders in Kemper County were the result of an ebullition of popular feeting, and that they were perpetrated by a mob embracing nearly all the cliticens of the Town of DeKalb, and, in consequence of this belief, the cliticens of that place have been university of morning the sentiment. That he were seems to be a mis sadden putburst of popular passion or frenzy, but was a deliberately-planned and cold-blooded murder, the purpose of those perpetrating the crime being to remove the victims of their conspiracy in order that they might not be without the constituted all the actors in the terrible tragedy, did not number over fifty persons. Of this number of hast fall a number of offenses against the election laws committed in November lust, and of these who added and abetted them of the fall y family. During the Presidential campaign of last fall a number of ottrages were courts, and of these courts were county and for these offenses against the election laws committed in November lust, and of these falls and the witnesses against the election laws committed in November lust, and of these falls and the witnesses against the parties to be tried were found against them in the State courts and al

dead heat for the twelfth. Matches were his penchant and his forte. It is a feather if the cap of any tarfite extant who ever got the better of the Admiral in one of these. He did not, as a rule, give long prices for horses, nor fly at the higher prizes of the turf.

In 1838 he was elected a steward of the Jockey-Club, andat the expiration of his three years' term of office was re-elected, and had been similarly reinstated triennially up to the end of his career. A Tory in politics, he was radical in turf matters. When death removed Lord George Bentinck, the Admiral laid no claim to the premierably, which had been in the, hands of that nooleman, but it tacitly was conceded to him before long, and no clease was a more absolute and yet a less capricious dictator in his sphere. He had a faculty for speaking his mind—often rather strongly—in matters equine as well as naval. His strictures upon the scandal of Lady Elizabeth and the Earl, in 1808, transferred the nursery fable of the "Spider and the Fly" to a standard obraseology upon the turf. Racing men have oeen so long dependent on him as guide, philosopher, and mentor, above suspicion and beyond reproach, in all matters pertaining to the turf that they feel for the moment, and will feel perhaps for some years to come, like children bereft of accustomed leading-strings. Without making invidious ailusions to surviving magnates of the turf, it is difficult to see in what stewards of the Jockey Club, even taking them separately for separate qualifications, can be found such as can fill his place in detail in his various specialties of reformer, turf-jurist, handicapper, and general dictator. In each of these he had no match; still less can any one now combine in one personage the whole category.

A Striking Experiment.

A Striking Experiment.

Mature.

The old method of showing the compound nature of light by the composition of artificial colors on the lecture table is to arrange the various colors in the proper proportion on a disc, and to revolve this disc rapidly; but a pure white cannot be produced by this method, since there is necessarily a partial absorption of the rays on every part of the disc.

My method is to arrange seven lanterns, in the first place, so as to project their several circles of light side by side on a white screen, then to color each circle by introducing slides of glass stained to imitate the seven colors of the spectrum (the proper inteusity of color found by trial); we thus get seven circles on the screen, colored from red to violet, and arranged side by side. Then, by turning the several lanterns so that the projected circles shall exactly overlap each other, we get one circle of white light, proving that the sever colors together make white light.

The same effect can be produced with five colors only, if properly selected; and even two, the ordinary cobalt blue and deep orange, will nearly do. If these two last be made to partially overlap, the effect is very striking.

"Yon dress your children so elegantly, and yet do all the work at home?" said one lady to another. "Yes," was the answer, "for I take "Andrews" Basar, where I get the most beautful cuts and patterns, in addition to fine magazine reading." "I'll send 10 cents to Cincinnati to-morrow for a specimen copy," was the rejoinder. Sensible lady! Reader, go and do likewise.

MARRIAGES.

SOLOMON-WHITCHER-On June 28, at Cumberland, Md., by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, William Solomon, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Ella F. Whitcher, of Chicago.

DEATHS

SHAMLEY—July 9, William Shamley. Funeral from his residence, No. 40 Henry-st., it 10 o'clock Thursday, to the Church of the Holy family, thence by cars to Calvary. PIKE—July 9, Amasa H. Pike.
Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 58 South Ada-st. dence, SS South Adn-st.
WHITE—At Oscoola, Ind., July 8, 1877, J. R.
White, formerly of Chicago, Ill.
O'BRIEN—At ber residence, corner Lowe-av.
and Thriteith-st., Monday, July 9, 1877, Margaret
O'Brien, aged 68 years.
Funeral Wednesday, July 11, at 10 a. m., by
carriage to Calvary.

Hyman.

Funeral from her late residence, 1299 Indiana-av., on Wednesday at 2 p. m. MEDICAL. In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and fre-quent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particu-larly those suffering from the effects of debilitating

arry those sufering from the effects of declinitating diseases. In order to keep a natural heaithful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetifu and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whother dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drags which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drags. in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms. [o] indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, fol-low. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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Trestimony of Eminent Professors.

If has failen to my lot, in preparing the article "STOVES" for "Joinson's Ilinatrated Universal cyclopedia," to examine critically all the Gas and Petroleum Stoves now on the market; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in all respects, of cleanliness, safety, freedom from unpleasant odor, convenience, facility of use, variety of the produce facility of use, and the produce facility of use and the produce facility of use of the produce facility of use and the produce facility of use of the produce facility of use of the produce facility of t

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-sv BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY SALE, JULY 11. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.
At their Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wahash-av.
White, Yellow, and Glass-Ware.

Oil Cloths, Carpets, Wines.
5 Brls Whisky.
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BUTTERS THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Straw Goods, Wool Hats, and Boots and Shoes. THURSDAY MORNING, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, second floor.
Merchants will find salable goods at our sales.

SALOON AND BAR FIXTURES, 241S. HALSTED-ST.
Consisting of Marble-Top Tables, Chairs, Carpets,
Show-Cases, Ice-Boacs, Shebring, Counters, Gas Pictures, Ice-Crean Freezers, Liquors, and Confectionary,
will be sold at agetton

Thursday, July 12, 10 O'c'k a. m. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera. BUTTERS & CO.'S RÉGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-at.

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GEO. B. C. To have taken place a Thursday, July 19, a of having property of fore Saturday p. m. til Sentember the 13th be renewed. GR

Please take notice not been in our emply., since June 24, 1 count of bad health. CONF. Moshe

GRATES.